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Children? East European Women Say 'Not Now'

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — With a high-paying job at a multinational corporation, lots of travel, her own house and two cars, Agnieszka is an advertisement for the good life in Eastern Europe as governments move toward a free market.

Agnieszka's high-flying life appears to have little in common with the arduous existence of Ioana Stoicescu, a Romanian who works on a farm on the outskirts of Bucharest. Since Romania's revolution in 1989, Mrs. Stoicescu and her family have seen subsidies for farmers evaporate with inflation. Late last year their television set broke, and there's no money to buy a new one.

But Agnieszka, 36, who spoke on condition that her full name not be used, and Mrs. Stoicescu, 29, share one thing. Neither wants children, at least now.

Throughout Eastern Europe, women are having fewer babies than ever before. Last year the fertility rate for

Eastern Europe plummeted to the lowest point this century.

According to the latest UN population survey, many countries, including Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania, are losing population, not only because of emigration but also because of smaller families.

"Nothing of this nature has ever been seen in Europe, even during wartime conditions," said Miroslav Macura, chief of the Population Activities Unit for Europe at the United Nations, who is completing a report on the subject.

The reasons for Eastern Europe's "baby bust" are as varied as the roads taken by the 95.7 million people of this region after their revolutions of 1989.

In Hungary and the Czech Republic, two of the richer nations in the region, couples increasingly have Western attitudes toward childbirth and marriage. Fertility rates, which started falling in the 1980s, were down to 1.8 per woman for the Czech Republic and 1.7 for Hungary in

1994, and the drop has been accompanied by a decline in abortions.

In the Czech Republic, the number of abortions has dropped 48 percent since 1989 as more couples use modern contraceptive techniques. The fertility rate measures the average number of children born to women of child-bearing age; a rate of 2.1 will maintain a country's population.

The number of marriages is also down. Ferenc Kamars, a Hungarian demographer, has charted a huge rise in the number of unmarried couples living together in Hungary, double that of 1980 and three times the number in the 1970s, paralleling trends in the West.

"No one is getting married anymore," he said.

In Romania and Bulgaria, however, the fall in fertility rates to 1.5 from more than 2 before 1989 seems to be a

See BIRTHS, Page 7

Balladur Runs With a Vow To Limit His Own Term

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — France's presidential election campaign got into high gear Monday with the conservative front-runner, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, promising to cut taxes and unemployment.

Mr. Balladur, 65, said that if elected he would probably propose setting a limit of one seven-year term on the presidency, his own included, and submit the measure to a popular referendum within six months.

"For 20 years, it is true, our country has been in a crisis," he said. "France has to change, with the support of the people, and change more deeply." François Mitterrand, the Socialist incumbent, has held the presidency for nearly 14 years.

In an hourlong presentation of campaign promises Monday, Mr. Balladur never actually used the word "malaise," but painted a picture of a country "dehumanized" by unemployment, housing shortages, and other stresses of modern life and said that he, an aloof technocrat who looks like a banker, could restore hope and self-confidence.

The French will cast votes for him or one of the other expected dozen or so candidates April 23, and if no one wins more than 50 percent of the vote then, they will choose between the two leading candidates May 7. Public opinion polls predict that Mr. Balladur will be the winner in both rounds.

In his speech, Mr. Balladur reaffirmed his support for a common European currency by 1997, the earliest possible date, but did not say how he would reduce France's 300-billion-franc (\$56-billion) budget deficit to help meet European Union qualifications to establish such a currency.

He also outlined proposals to reduce social security contributions that French companies pay on workers' salaries, which can be as much as an additional 62 percent of gross pay. Mr. Balladur said he would cut employers' health insurance contributions entirely for low-paid workers, a step he said would create at least 500,000 jobs.

Similar ideas for cutting government-mandated contributions have been suggested by his leading conservative rival for the presidency, Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris.

The Socialist candidate, Lionel Jospin, has also said that reducing France's high unemployment rate — 12.6 percent last month — was the

See FRANCE, Page 6

Commanders On Both Sides Accept Truce In Chechnya

More Talks Scheduled As Yeltsin Prepares to Address the Parliament

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Russian and Chechen commanders agreed Monday on a cease-fire in Chechnya and on an exchange of prisoners.

More negotiations were scheduled for Wednesday, the day before the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, is to make an important speech to a joint session of Parliament.

The overall Russian commander, Anatoli Kulikov, an Interior Ministry general, met for five hours Monday with the Chechen chief of staff, General Aslan Maskhadov, at the airport in the town of Sleptsovsk, in the region of Ingushetia.

The Russian Army commander, General Anatoli Kvashnin, and the Ingush vice president, Boris Agapov, also attended the talks.

There was no indication of how long the cease-fire might last or how extensive it might be. As a gesture, the Itar-Tass news agency reported, General Kulikov ordered an immediate halt to the use of heavy artillery by Russian forces in Chechnya.

There was no immediate indication that Russian bombing raids would stop.

"During the first stage of negotiations, an agreement was reached on a mutual cease-fire concerning heavy weapons," the Russian Government Press Service confirmed Sunday, implying that further talks would try to broaden the truce.

"The sun is showing us that it is time to start sowing," General Kulikov told Russian television, referring to a still-distant spring. But he seemed to imply that the time for wreaking destruction may be past, and that Russia felt strong enough now to enter real peace talks with the feisty Chechens, who have put up fierce resistance to more than 40,000 Russian troops trying to crush a three-year Chechen claim to independence.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said, "The first steps have been made toward achieving mutual understanding."

Mr. Yeltsin is preparing a major report about Chechnya that he is to deliver Thursday to a joint session of Parliament. He has announced that the operation in Chechnya was moving into a new phase, and it is likely that he wants a cease-fire in effect when he gives his speech.

The United States and other Western countries have been urging Mr. Yeltsin to move to negotiations in Chechnya rather than suffer a prolonged partisan war. The Americans have pushed him to make an offer to the Chechen side, diplomats said.

In the speech, Mr. Yeltsin is expected to make a "critical assessment of the military approach" to Chechnya, Kremlin officials told the Russian news agency Interfax, which may mean trouble for the beleaguered defense minister, Pavel S. Grachev, and the security minister, Valentin N. Stepanin.

Mr. Yeltsin is also expected to repeat his commitment to economic reform and announce measures to help curb inflation. Kremlin officials say, another indication that Mr. Yeltsin is trying to move beyond the Chechnya fiasco and reassure the West.

The West and its fiduciary agent, the International Monetary Fund, are contemplating a vital \$6.25 billion loan to Russia, but they want to be assured that Moscow intends a serious program of economic stabilization and sharply lower inflation, which reached a yearlong high of 17.8 percent in January.

The Parliament, for instance, recently passed a near tripling of the minimum wage, on which many pension and other welfare payments are based and which would blow a hole in the budget. Mr. Yeltsin may announce that he will veto the measure.

At the cease-fire talks, the Chechen commander, General Maskhadov, stressed that he had been empowered by the Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, to discuss "exclusively military issues" such as a pris-

See CHECHNYA, Page 7



REACHING OUT — The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata of Japan, being greeted Monday by Rwandan refugees in Zaire.

Mexican President's Party Concedes Its Worst Defeat

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — President Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León's governing party on Monday conceded its most serious defeat ever in an election as voters in central Jalisco state elected opposition candidates to the governorship and the mayor's office in Guadalajara, Mexico's second-largest city.

Political analysts said the results of the elections Sunday, which appeared to give the conservative opposition National Ac-

tion Party an 18 percentage-point margin over Mr. Zedillo's Institutional Revolutionary Party, was a clear message of dissatisfaction with the president's handling of a seven-week economic crisis prompted by 40 percent devaluation of the peso.

In Guadalajara, the party's gubernatorial candidate, Eugenio Ruiz Orozco, said that the vote count was "not going favorably for us" and acknowledged that his party's defeat was "very clear."

The Institutional Revolutionary Party has not lost a gubernatorial election in Jalisco since its founding in 1928.

"Voters here are just like voters any-

where else — they vote with their pocket books," said Denise Dresser, a Mexican political scientist. "They asked Zedillo to fulfill his pledges of 'peace, stability and well-being for your family,' and he has failed to deliver on all three accounts."

Party strategists said they had hoped to get a last-minute bounce at the polls from Mr. Zedillo's decision last week to send the military into southern Chiapas state to end a 13-month rebellion there by the Zapatista National Liberation Army.

Instead, the strategy may have backfired as Zapatista supporters continue to flock by the thousands around the country to

anti-war demonstrations, including one here Saturday attended by about 100,000 people.

In addition, the Dec. 20 peso devaluation "was the last straw" for voters, said one National Action candidate, Cesar Coll, who claimed victory late Sunday in the Guadalajara mayor's race. "Mexico is showing the world it is evolving away from this party of dictatorship we have had until now."

The presidency declined to comment on the elections. At the same time, it has

See MEXICO, Page 7

Toyota Bites Into Lunch Breaks

The 15-Minute Answer to Critics of Long Days

Reuters

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. said Monday it would cut the length of the working day at its plants in May because of public pressure to reduce Japan's long working hours. But it said the time lost would come out of employees' lunch breaks.

A spokesman said that Toyota would cut yearly working hours at its factories to 1,891 from 1,952, but that the reduction would not affect production because the lost 15 minutes per day would come from shorter lunch breaks. The standard lunch break in Japan is an hour.

He said the company was reacting to criticism that Japan's working hours were too long compared with other countries.

The number of workers affected by the changes will be about 25,000 of Toyota's total work force of 70,000. The company said the unions had agreed to the changes.

Toyota said it would also carry out a new system of shifts: the latest shift will end at 1:00 A.M. instead of at 6:00 A.M. Toyota, which recently reported a nine-fold surge in operating profit for the first profit increase in five years, is planning to streamline operations and expand economies of scale.



Edouard Balladur presenting his campaign themes on Monday.

The Canadian Mounties Go After the Image Busters

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — With apologies to the beaver, no Canadian symbol besides the world so fondly as the Mountie, the red-beretted, wide-brimmed, high-shoed constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

But international renown for civilized crime-fighting, helped along by a dandy outfit, has come at a price to the noble Mountie. To the dismay of the force, the distinctive caricature can be found on dolls, teddy bears, T-shirts, ashtrays, beer mugs, key chains and bibs, and "to a large extent in ways not compatible with our image," said Constable Tim Cogan.

As of April 1, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will attempt to restrict the use of its "official marks" and image by licensing approved merchandisers of Mountie paraphernalia. In exchange for a 10 percent royalty, the entrepreneurs will have exclusive use of the image or official Mountie logo in dozens of product categories.

"If we let it go loose in the marketplace," Constable Cogan said, "the image will be destroyed."

The revenue will be paid to the Mounted Police Foundation to support community policing, drug awareness programs and public relations activities such as the annual Musical Ride tour, one of the few remaining occasions when the Mounted Police are still mounted. The modern, vehicle-driven incarnation of the Mounties combines functions of the FBI and the CIA in the United States, and also serves as the provincial police everywhere but in Ontario and Quebec.

The Mounted Police asserted that the trademark protection would extend to the United States, comparing the licensing program to those successfully and profitably enforced by professional sports franchises, the Olympic Games and the Walt Disney Co., which Constable Cogan said "police themselves."

with gold buttons. That was before Mounted Police lawyers reportedly persuaded him to change his act.

A British beer manufacturer recently launched an ad campaign featuring a character called "Malcolm the Mountie." A letter from Mounted Police headquarters was enough to stop that campaign. Then there was a boomlet to name Vancouver's new professional basketball team the Mounties, but negotiations between the force and the franchise fell apart. Among the stumbling blocks: The Mounted Police were chary of lending their name to an organization with inevitable financial links to the tobacco and beer industries.

No Mounties were visible, unless in mufti, during a recent visit to Toronto's Adults Only Video, an emporium recently described in the New Yorker as "Satan's Blockbuster." But a sales clerk confirmed that the store carried several Mountie-oriented videos. The packaging of one in stock, "The Mountie," promised scenes of women wearing unbuttoned red tunics, high boots, and little else.

"That's completely unacceptable," Constable Cogan declared.

AGENDA

Dutch Protesters Try to Block Plane

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — The Dutch police arrested five animal rights activists on Monday who tried to obstruct a plane carrying British calves that was landing at Amsterdam's Schiphol airport, the Dutch ANP news agency reported.

The five activists were Dutch members of an international group called "People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals," the Dutch agency said. The

2 Killings in Algiers

ALGIERS (AFP) — An Algerian student leader was murdered Monday in Algiers, state television reported, following the slaying of the director of the Algerian National Theater on Monday. Earlier article, Page 2.

PAGE TWO

God and the Holocaust

THE AMERICAS Page 3

Testing Clinton Judges

ASIA Page 4

Terror Tipster Protected

EUROPE Page 5

Dresden's Bells Ring for Dead

INTERNATIONAL Page 6

U.S. China Policy Lurches

BUSINESS/FINANCE Page 17

A Shake-Up at Warburg

SPECIAL REPORT Pages 11-16

New Horizons in Education

Opinion Page 8

Books Page 10

Sports Pages 24-25

Crossword Page 25

International Classified

Newstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Dir.	Malta	35 c.
Cyprus	£ 1.00	Nigeria	110.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 Dkr.	Oman	1,000 Rials
Finland	11 F.M.	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Gibraltar	£ 0.85	Rep. Ireland	IR £ 1.00
Great Britain	£ 0.85	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R
Egypt	£ P. 5000	South Africa	R 10
India	1.00	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Jordan	SD 150	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$ 1.10
Kenya	Sh 150	Zimbabwe	Zim \$20.00
Kuwait	500 Fils		

Dow Jones

Up	15.14
3954.21	

Trib Index

Down	0.37%
110.28	

The Dollar	Mon. close	previous close
New York	1.521	1.519
DM	1.5631	1.5635
Pound	98.715	98.90
Yen	5.27	5.2585

Witness to Brutality/The Holocaust Museum

God, Genocide and the Fashions of Popular History

By Philip Gourevitch
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The ticket line outside the Holocaust Memorial Museum here forms two hours before opening time.

Waiting amid the crowd, I try to read a magazine, but a photograph stops me: bodies swirling in water, dead bodies, bloated and colorless, bodies so numerous that they jam against each other and clog the stream.

The caption explains that these are the corpses of victims of the tribal genocide in Rwanda.

Looking up, I see a group of museum staffers arriving for work.

On their maroon blazers, several wear the lapel buttons that sell for a dollar each in the museum bookstore, buttons printed with the slogan "Remember" and "Never Again."

I put away my magazine and go to the museum café for coffee. There, I meet Virginia Slemmer of Dayton, Ohio, and her sister, Sue Thornbro of Sterling, Virginia.

The women, both in their 50s, tell me they share a long-standing interest in the Holocaust, a chapter of history, they explain, that is full of associations in the contemporary world.

"Abortion comes into mind for me," Miss Slemmer says, "because there are so many that are being killed and, I think, because of the innocence of the victims."

Miss Thornbro agrees. Like the Germans who allowed the Holocaust to happen, she says, today's Americans "don't want to go and see and know what's happening in the clinics."

The sisters describe themselves as Protestants who believe that the Bible is the literal truth, so I raise the question that has provoked intense theological debate in the past half century: Where was God during the Holocaust?

"I've thought about that," Miss Slemmer says. "You can't have a Santa Claus attitude toward God. He allows everything. He allows the tragedy and He allows the mountaintops. He was there. And some did come through, and that was him, too. I don't know why. Ask God. Interview God."

"Sin brought it into the world," Miss Thornbro says. "It was Adam who made the choice, and history will repeat itself. In America, we've been having religious freedom since we started, and now if you're a Christian, you're persecuted."

"You have a picture of Christ on your desk in the workplace," Miss Slemmer says, "you can get a lawsuit."

IN the museum's permanent exhibition, I stand beside a video monitor displaying ghastly images of Jews brutalized and dismembered by Nazi doctors.

"Pretty neat, huh?" I hear a teenager say to his friend, "I mean, really sick."

Emerging from the gallery, I meet Michael Sien, a 69-year-old retired dry cleaner from Cranbury, New Jersey, who is a survivor of the Warsaw ghetto and of four Nazi concentration camps.

"The experience is torture," he says, "because I went through all these things."

In the ghetto, his father was shot before his eyes. His mother and sister were killed at Treblinka. His wife, Ruth, who is with him at the museum, was hidden as a child by Polish farmers.

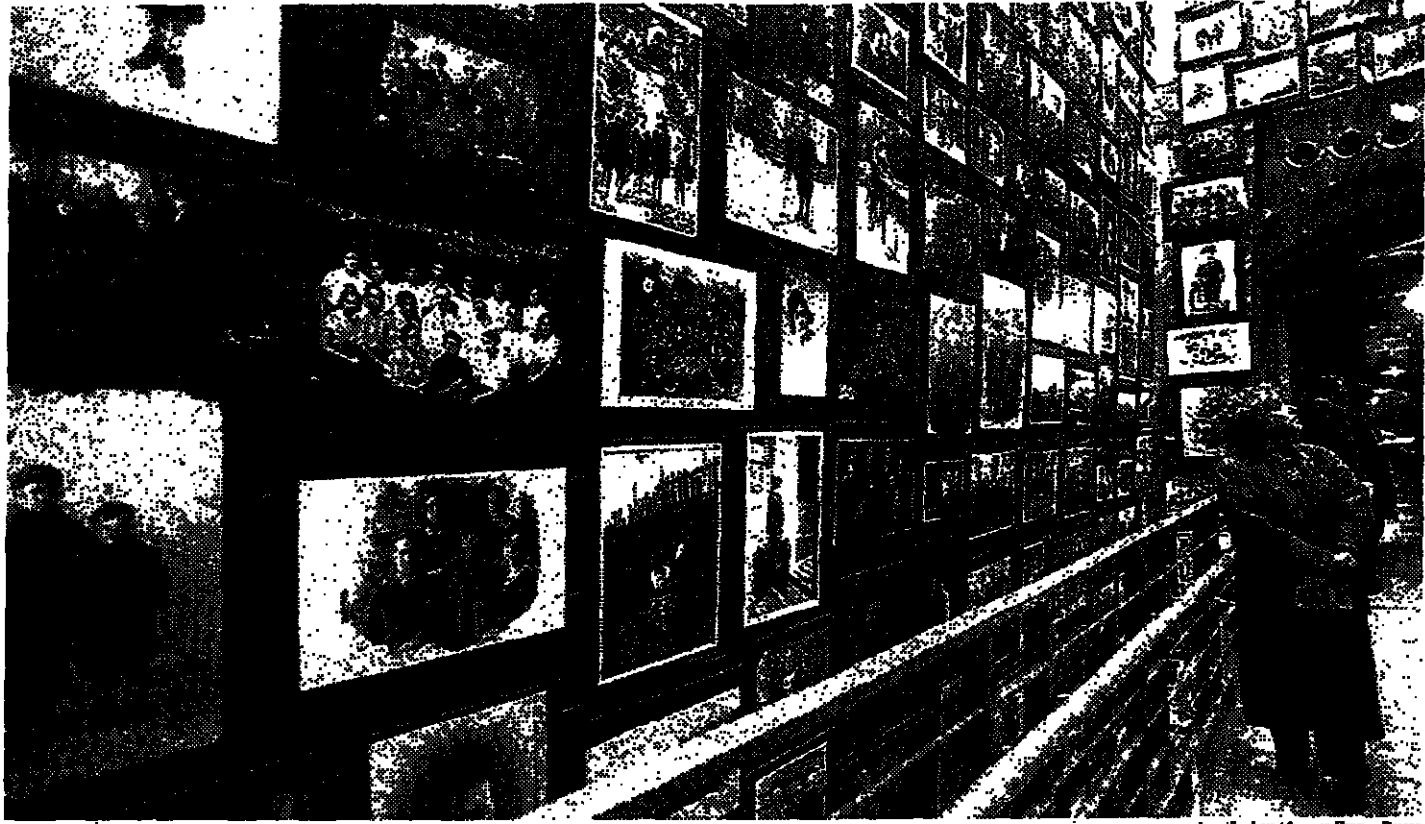
"So I live through it again," Mr. Sien tells me. "And it hurts."

Mr. Sien's intimacy with the history displayed here is unimaginable for most visitors, the majority of whom are not Jewish and are too young to remember the events of mid-century.

In visitor-comment books outside the exhibition, one reads statements such as "This was great" and "We really enjoyed learning about all of the horrible things that happened in Nazi Germany."

Near these books, I find a group of 13- and 14-year-olds from Watertown, Massachusetts, on their eighth-grade class trip to Washington. Their first reactions to the museum are single words: "Awesome... Intense... Creepy... Interesting... Graphic... Cool."

"The pictures are disgusting — it wasn't a joke," Robin Shea says. "But it seems like a



A visitor viewing pictures of Jewish life in the Polish town of Ejszyski at the Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington.

long time ago because it was all black and white. It was a long time ago because, like, now we all get along together."

Rebecca Neal says: "It makes worries like what you wear today seem so stupid."

The Watertown kids have a busy schedule in Washington — the Smithsonian, Arlington National Cemetery, Ford's Theater, the presidential monuments, the FBI building.

Announcing this itinerary, one of the students, Peter Vitello, remarks that the Holocaust Museum seems "out of place in Washington."

"Yeah," Miss Neal says, "everything else is patriotic, but this sort of subtly says war is stupid, so it's sort of subtly against the rest of Washington and also fits in. It was fun."

SINCE its opening in April 1993, 3.5 million people have come to the Holocaust Museum, more than twice the expected number.

Despite complaints of overcrowding, a survey found that 94 percent of the visitors describe their experience as "extremely favorable" or "very favorable," an approval rating most museum administrators can only dream of.

But what does it mean to have a "favorable" encounter with this chronicle of absolute evil?

At a time when those who carry the memory of the extermination of European Jewry are passing into history, the museum was built so that visitors would continue, in the words of its motto, to "bear witness" to the horrors of the Nazi past.

The museum's overwhelming popularity testifies, however, to the great difference between bearing direct witness to history and bearing witness to the documentary representation of historical events at a half-century's remove.

People, after all, are not lining up each day to gain firsthand experience of the Rwandan genocide or the "ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia.

Rather, as Nona Reiss, a 47-year-old homemaker from New City, New York, says: "We know about the atrocities that happen in the world right now. And what are we doing? Sitting in a museum."

The children from the Vision Christian Academy, an apostolic church school in Baltimore, knew nothing about the Holocaust before they came to the museum, and none knew any Jews.

These black fourth- and fifth-graders have just spent an hour in "Daniel's Story," an exhibit that tells the fictional story of a Jewish boy's ordeal during the Holocaust. They say it

was a disturbing experience, that it made them feel scared and sometimes angry.

Early on in "Daniel's Story," the first-person voice-over says: "Have you ever been punished for something you didn't do? We were."

The 8- and 9-year-olds from Baltimore tell me they identify with Daniel because they know what it's like to be forced to clean up their rooms or to have someone threaten to steal their bicycles. They cannot really imagine the extremity of the Holocaust, which is so beyond their own experience, and their grasp of the history is uncertain at best.

"The Germans thought they had the right just to take over the country because the Jews were different," Marquita Cole says. "They were jealous because the Jews were almost ruling the country."

Like Virginia Slemmer and Sue Thornbro, these children all say they believe in God, and again I ask how God could have allowed so many people to be killed so unjustly.

"They didn't pray," Antwaun Dillard declares.

"But many did pray," I say. "Right to their deaths."

"Then they weren't believing," Marquita says.

"Maybe," Chanel Steele suggests, "they did something wrong and they didn't repent."

"It's a jealous God," Antwaun says, quoting Exodus. "Terrible. He's jealous because people worship golden calves, idols."

The children recognize the injustice in "Daniel's Story," but they explain it away by presuming that the Jews were misguided in their faith.

As their teacher, Debra Lynn Allen, puts it: "I believe that the Jews are God's chosen people. But they don't recognize that Jesus Christ is the messiah, that He came already. If they had, I think the Lord could have heard their prayers a lot more. In a way, they were praying to a God that they don't really know."

Miss Allen has told me that her school's trip to the Holocaust Museum is part of a "multicultural diversity program" to study other cultures and teach tolerance.

But how, I ask her, can you teach tolerance if you teach that the tenets of another religion are wrong?

"It's similar to when we teach about Native Americans," she says. "Since we are a Christian school, we recommend that the children pray that the people of that country would come to know Jesus Christ, and that they pray for their needs."

EVERYONE I spoke with at the museum said they liked the place — everyone but a New Zealander who called it "one-sided Jewish propaganda," and even he seemed pleased that the museum was there to confirm his prejudices.

In my encounters, and in the comment books, I found that visitors often said they would never forget the museum.

It occurred to me that the Holocaust maxim, "Remember," may be acquiring a new meaning with the passage of time. What we cannot remember directly, we must imagine through representation, and our response is less immediately to the event than to the medium that has conveyed it to us.

It is not the Holocaust that is suddenly such a huge popular draw, but the Holocaust Museum and the Holocaust movie, "Schindler's List."

The creators of these artifacts, and many who celebrate them, tend to indulge in vainglorious rhetoric, claiming that an affirmative public response to representations of the Holocaust places today's secondhand witnesses firmly on the right side in the struggle of good against evil.

My conversations in Washington suggest that the public may not be so easily led. The world is too much with us for anyone to conclude that genocide can be confined to a museum.

The visitors I spoke with about the exhibitions talked more of the present than of the past, and their diverse reactions reflect the beliefs and attitudes they brought to the museum as much as anything they discovered within its walls.

At different moments in time, particular historical events and personalities come to exert a special fascination on the public imagination.

Today, the Holocaust is invoked, but nobody speaks much of Napoleon. Few read Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire." References to the Roaring 20s, so popular in the hungry '80s, are rarely heard, and the ghost of Richard Nixon has come in from the cold.

Such fashions in popular history invariably tell us more about our own times than about the piece of the past that is suddenly turned to as a mirror.

As Americans observe the bloody unraveling of the post-Cold War world, the Holocaust Museum provides a rhetorical exercise in bearing witness to dehumanization and mass murder from a seemingly safe distance.

Mandela's Wife
Creates Waves for
The Ship of StateBy Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Nearly three years after they separated, Nelson and Winnie Mandela continue to have their problems. Political, not marital.

Mrs. Mandela has emerged as the loose cannon in her estranged husband's cabinet. Her outspokenness, questionable business dealings and autocratic leadership style have lately drawn a multitude of critics among them, the president himself.

On Monday, under duress, Mrs. Mandela sent Mr. Mandela a letter in which she pledged her continued loyalty to the government and sought to "clarify" a speech she gave last week assailing the government for what she said was its failure to address the racial inequities created by apartheid.

According to government sources, the speech outraged several cabinet members and induced Mr. Mandela to deliver an ultimatum through an emissary that his estranged wife either retract her comments or resign her post as deputy minister of arts, culture, science and technology.

The letter is unlikely to lay to rest the disputes swirling about Mrs. Mandela.

First, it was not a retraction. Second, she still must deal with the resignations of this past week-end of 11 executive members of the African National Congress Women's League, which she leads.

The dissidents, including the treasurer, Adelaide Tambo — widow of the former ANC president, Oliver Tambo — accused Mrs. Mandela of "bad leadership, undemocratic practices and unaccountability."

For all Mrs. Mandela's current troubles, few political analysts treat her as anything but a formidable political force, perhaps even a future president.

She has been down before, as when she was convicted of assaulting and kidnapping a Soweto youth (the assault charge was later overturned).

Her husband, under intense political pressure from within

the ANC, separated from her in 1992.

But she has always been popular with the masses and she has always bounced back, winning the presidency of the ANC Women's League a year and a half ago.

Analysis says Mr. Mandela, who remains cordial with his estranged wife, appointed her to a cabinet position on the theory that it was safer to have her inside the tent.

In her letter Monday, Mrs. Mandela told her husband that she had not intended to insult or embarrass the government.

"I was merely trying to assure the masses that the government and ANC are aware of and concerned about the flaws" that the government must deal with, she wrote.

In a development unrelated to Mrs. Mandela's problems, another high-profile anti-apartheid leader, Allan A. Boesak, withdrew Monday as South Africa's ambassador-designate to the United Nations in Geneva to defend himself against allegations that he made personal use of foreign donor aid to a human-rights group he led.

When the allegations surfaced in December, there were widespread calls for Mr. Boesak's appointment to be pulled.

But Mrs. Mandela, who has long admired Mr. Boesak's energetic and flamboyant leadership style, held off as he waited for the results of several inquiries.

Last week, an investigation on behalf of the Danish donor organization DanChurch Aid alleged that Mr. Boesak had misused up to \$300,000 to pay for his wedding, his vacations, his house and his wife's business debts.

It was alleged that only 25 percent of the money given to Mr. Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice had found its way to the intended beneficiaries.

In withdrawing, Mr. Boesak denied any impropriety. He complained last week that he was a victim of racism because the DanChurch inquiry had been conducted by a team of white lawyers.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Alitalia Workers Plan More Strikes

ROME (AP) — The government succeeded in persuading air traffic controllers to suspend a 24-hour strike planned for Wednesday. But Alitalia Airlines flight attendants went on strike Monday, pilots were scheduled to strike until noon Tuesday and some attendants from another union called a walkout for Friday.

Alitalia said 410 of 630 flights scheduled for Monday and before noon Tuesday either took off or would be guaranteed. The financially ailing carrier and unions are at loggerheads. Flight crews are upset at Alitalia's leasing of aircraft and outside crews from Australia as part of a cost-cutting drive on unprofitable routes. Alitalia wants the unions to agree to more flexibility in scheduling.

In addition, pilots are seeking an annual raise of 24 million lire (\$15,000), a demand rejected by Alitalia. The air traffic controllers had called the walkout to press demands for a new contract. The old one expired on Dec. 31, 1993.

Protest Blockades Sydney's Airport

SYDNEY (AFP) — Travel for thousands of airline passengers was disrupted Monday when about 1,500 residents of a dozen suburbs blockaded Sydney Airport's terminal for domestic flights in their second protest against aircraft noise.

Airlines said four flights were canceled, 13 rescheduled and others delayed to minimize the impact of the blockade, which was held during the airport's busiest hours of the week, from 6:30 to 9 A.M. Monday. The airport continued to operate, and passengers determined to catch their flights had to walk through picket lines with their luggage.

Piccadilly Circus is to get the first indoor Segaworld urban theme park outside Japan, the property developer behind the project said Monday. Set in the West End theater and restaurant district of London, Segaworld will offer six "high-tech interactive ride" attractions exclusive to the Japanese video-game giant. (Reuters)

Turkey has recorded a tenfold rise in malaria since 1990, the Anatolian News Agency said. "The number of malaria patients in Turkey has risen to over 84,000," Health Minister Dogan Baran said. (Reuters)

Fog in Bosphorus Strait Creates a Shipping Jam

ISTANBUL — Nearly 200 ships were waiting Monday to pass through the Bosphorus Strait after dense fog in Turkey shut down the vital shipping link.

About 90 ships were waiting at the southern entrance to the waterway linking the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara, and more than 100 were at the northern entrance, a Turkish maritime official said.

Director of Algeria's Theater Is Slain

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — Gunmen shot and killed on Monday the director of the Algerian National Theater, the latest victim since a Muslim fundamentalist insurgency began three years ago, officials said.

The director, Azeddine Medjoubi, was shot several times near the theater in central Al-

giers and died at the scene, Culture Ministry officials said.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but suspicion fell on fundamentalist militants.

An estimated 30,000 people have been killed in the insurgency, which broke out after the military-backed government canceled January 1992 parliamentary elections that the Islamic Salvation Front was expected to win.

Militants have targeted government officials as well as journalists and intellectuals in their campaign to bring down the government.

On Sunday, opposition parties appealed to the government

to accept a peace proposal drafted by the opposition last month, and said they had rejected government plans for a presidential election this year.

The opposition appeal came a day after a deadline for all legal parties to accept plans for presidential balloting.

President Liamine Zeroul has so far rejected the peace plan, which was put forward in Rome last month by the banned Salvation Front and leading legal opposition parties.

The plan calls for negotiations with the government, as well as the release of political prisoners and the eventual lifting of state-of-emergency measures.

EU Demands End To Rushdie Edict

Agence France-Press

BRUSSELS — The European Union renewed its appeal Monday for Iranian leaders to lift the fatwa, or religious edict, pending against the British writer Salman Rushdie.

The call came on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the death sentence pronounced against him by the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The Union reaffirmed its condemnation of the sentence published Feb. 14, 1989, which called on Muslims to kill Mr. Rushdie for his book "The Satanic Verses," considered blasphemous by many Muslims.

Herald Tribune

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THE AMERICAS

Senate Republicans Temper Clinton's Vision for Bench

By Joan Biskupic
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — R. Samuel Paz is the kind of person President Bill Clinton promised to put on the bench. A respected Los Angeles lawyer, he was one of the first Mexican Americans nominated for a federal judgeship in California. Mr. Paz had survived the scrutiny of the FBI and was rated qualified by the American Bar Association.

But after Republicans took control of the Senate, criticism of Mr. Paz from police groups and conservative organizations, for his longtime representation of people alleging police brutality, acquired greater weight. Last month, Mr. Clinton withdrew his support of Mr. Paz.

The same thing happened to Judith McConnell, a Superior Court judge in San Diego whom conservatives attacked for a 1987 ruling giving custody of a teenager to his recently deceased

father's male lover, instead of to the boy's mother.

White House officials told Senator Barbara Boxer, Democrat of California, who had recommended Mr. Paz and Judge McConnell to district courts, that the Republican-controlled Senate was too great an obstacle for the nominations.

The administration also has increased its apprehension over a liberal lawyer, Peter Edelman, who had been promised a seat on the District of Columbia Circuit Court of Appeals but was never formally nominated. A deal may be struck to give the law professor, who is currently serving as counsel to Health and Human Services Secretary Donna E. Shalala, a trial court judgeship rather than the more influential appeals court post.

Some Democratic senators and liberal interest groups say Mr. Clinton may be backing down too easily on judges and waiving his chance to

reshape a bench dominated by appointees of Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush. But administration officials say that while Mr. Clinton does not want to waste precious political capital in fights that cannot be won, he is not capitulating.

"The nomination and confirmation of judges is a political process," said a White House lawyer, Abner J. Mikva. If it turns out that objections are raised, he said, it means that nominees will not get hearings, "or that we will end up with a fight that looks like it won't go anywhere." Then, he said, the administration will turn to other candidates.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush continually went to the mat on judicial nominations. They incited conflict with the Senate, but they ensured a deep conservative imprint on the bench.

Even before the November elections, the White House had shunned an ideological emphasis. Mr. Clinton's stress has been on diversity.

More than half of the 129 judges he has appointed to the bench are women or racial minorities. But now some of those selections — as the cases of Mr. Paz and Judge McConnell demonstrate — may be hedged.

"We're giving up on fights too early," said Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois and member of the Senate Judiciary Committee. "I think it is important that we stand up and fight for people who are nominated."

Because Republican presidents had 12 years of judicial appointments, even after Mr. Clinton's two years in office about 60 percent of the federal judges are Republican appointees. Many of them cut strong conservative profiles.

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont and member of the Judiciary Committee, noted that the president has about one more year to make nominations. Anticipation of a presidential election usually cuts short an administration's ability to get names through the Senate.

POLITICAL NOTES

A Switch in Tactics on Nominee

WASHINGTON — In a sign of its apprehension over the fate of its surgeon general-designate, Dr. Henry Foster Jr., the White House backed away Monday from a plan to send him to Capitol Hill and instead sent Vice President Al Gore to Tennessee to underscore its support for the nominee.

The change followed a meeting in which White House officials decided they should do more to lay the groundwork before sending Dr. Foster to confront his critics.

Meanwhile, both Mr. Gore and the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, pointed to abortion foes as the reason the nomination was in peril. "The truth is that there are extremists within the right-to-life movement who have now hooked Republicans and Congress by the nose and they're dragging them around," Mr. McCurry said.

But even as Mr. Gore appeared with Dr. Foster in a low-income housing complex in Nashville to promote the nominee's work in combating teenage pregnancy, the White House conceded that it faced a major battle.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, told an audience Monday in his home state, Georgia: "I think he's going to be very hard to confirm. I think it's going to be a very embarrassing set of hearings." (NYT)

Gingrich for President? Not Yet

SMYRNA, Georgia — Mr. Gingrich said Monday that he would not run for president because he wanted to "focus on what I am doing" in the House. The House speaker said the departure of former Vice President Dan Quayle from the Republican field prompted him to weigh seriously the possibility of entering the race, but that he had decided against it.

Mr. Gingrich said he had considered running but agreed with those who had urged him to concentrate on getting the Republican "Contract With America" through Congress.

"I think I should stay and focus on what I am doing and get things done," he said. "I hardly need to run for president to get my message out." (AP)

If at First You Succeed, Try Again

WASHINGTON — Mr. Clinton is making plans to try to duplicate one of the highlights of his early days in office — the domestic economic summit meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas, that engaged more than 300 Americans in two days of talks with the president-elect about economic concerns.

An administration official said the White House was planning an economic conference with the same people who attended the original one. The forum is tentatively set for late March. The location is undecided, but it is more likely to be Washington than Little Rock.

The first forum brought together a diverse group — from heads of major corporations to union leaders to owners of small businesses and management specialists. (WFP)

Democrats Push Health Reform

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats, saying the health-care crisis has not gone away for millions of Americans, appealed Monday to Republicans to work with them on less costly solutions than those Mr. Clinton sought last year.

The Senate minority leader, Thomas A. Daschle of South Dakota, complained that health reform had gotten short shrift from the Republican leaders of Congress. Last year's "fight over health reform is history," he said, "but the need for health reform is now more important than ever." (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas and the Senate majority leader, on his campaign for his party's presidential nomination: "I want to be perceived as somebody who has earned the right to do this." (NYT)

Senator Suspected Of Illegal Jobs Deals

By Pierre Thomas
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury is investigating whether Senator Bob Packwood illegally solicited jobs from lobbyists for his former wife so he could reduce his alimony payments, sources familiar with the probe say.

More than a year after the Justice Department began investigating the Republican senator from Oregon, its public integrity section has moved to get answers to questions that emerged from a Senate ethics committee probe of allegations of sexual and official misconduct by Mr. Packwood.

One of Mr. Packwood's lawyers, Bob Muse, said that the allegations were not new and that the senator had cooperated with law enforcement officials. Mr. Packwood, who recently became chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has denied seeking the job offers for his former wife.

Senate rules and U.S. law generally prohibit members from using their office for personal gain.

The ethics committee had focused on Mr. Packwood's diaries while investigating whether he made unwanted sexual advances to more than two dozen women over a 25-year period. Justice Department officials subpoenaed the diaries and other evidence 15 months ago after learning that the ethics inquiry found a 1989 journal entry allegedly mentioning a lobbyist.

The federal inquiry centers primarily on Mr. Packwood's relationship with four lobbyists, who allegedly offered jobs to the senator's former wife, George Packwood.

George Packwood said in a 1993 interview that she was most interested in a job offer from Steven R. Saunders, one of the four lobbyists, who represented Japan and major Japanese corporations.

She said she felt the offer of a job escorting the wives of Japanese visitors on antique-buying trips was independent of her former husband — before they separated. She added that Mr. Saunders, uneasy about the senator's keen interest in how much she might make, shelved the idea.

During divorce proceedings, Mr. Packwood tried to make alimony payments far lower than George Packwood had sought. He cited job offers as evidence of her earning potential.

Ecuador Denies Peruvian Claim Of Downing Jets

The Associated Press

QUITO, Ecuador — The Peruvian president said his forces shot down two Ecuadorian jet fighters, but the Ecuadorian military command said only that one warplane had been hit by Peruvian anti-aircraft fire.

President Alberto Fujimori said Peruvian forces shot down an Israeli-made Kfir fighter and a U.S.-made A-37 jet Sunday as fighting in the undeclared border war between the two countries continued.

The Ecuadorian military said one of its planes that was providing air protection for ground troops in the disputed section of Amazon jungle had been hit but was able to return to its base "without major consequences." It was the first time an Ecuadorian aircraft had been reported hit in the fighting.

Peru claims that it has lost two helicopters and four planes in the fighting. Ecuador contends that it has shot down four Peruvian helicopters.

Peru says 36 of its soldiers have died and 60 have been wounded in the fighting. Ecuador says 9 of its soldiers have died and 28 have been wounded.

Simpson Glimpses His Old Life as Jury Tours Home

By Andrea Ford
Los Angeles Times Service

Mr. Simpson walking with Robert Kardashian, a friend, center, and Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., his lead attorney, during the jury tour of his Los Angeles estate.

LOS ANGELES — After spending eight months confined to a windowless space not much larger than the shoe closet in his own bedroom, O.J. Simpson went home.

Under a gloriously sunny blue sky, he stood Sunday in the front yard of his Brentwood estate, chatting with the plainclothes sheriff's deputies who never left his side, and he ate a brown-bag lunch under a clump of trees in the yard as sea gulls winged circles above him.

Before he was taken back to his cell at the Los Angeles County jail, Mr. Simpson, 47, did what many take for granted: He walked into his house.

He last saw the residence on June 17, when he was being led away under arrest, accused of stabbing to death his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and her friend, Ronald L. Goldman, 25, five days earlier. Since then, he has been held at the Men's Central Jail in downtown Los Angeles, as far from his upscale lifestyle as he could get.

The visit came about because Judge Lance A. Ito took Mr. Simpson's double-murder trial on the road to give jurors a firsthand look at the two places that figure prominently in the prosecution's case: the site of the murders and Mr. Simpson's property.

Mr. Simpson waived his right to tour the condominium in Brentwood, in front of which the bodies of his former wife and Mr. Goldman were found. Mrs. Simpson's family had objected to his entering the premises.

Mr. Simpson sat in the back seat of an unmarked police car on a side street while the judge, jurors and attorneys trooped through the condominium, which is now for sale.

Gina Sylow, a 38-year-old nurse who watched the caravan, tried to imagine how Mr. Simpson felt when he returned to his

house. "Must be bizarre for him not to be able to go in and relax," she said.

Mr. Simpson did seem to relax somewhat amid the flowers and shrubbery in his yard as sheriff's deputies, court officers and lawyers stood nearby.

Asked whether Mr. Simpson expressed any sentiment about the visit, F. Lee Bailey, one of the defense attorneys, said: "He mentioned the fact that he'd just as soon stay there."

As he waited outside, Mr. Simpson could be seen standing in the shade, his gray suit and patterned tie a contrast to the casually clad jurors.

Occasionally, over the ivy-covered brick wall that surrounds his property, he made eye contact with reporters, some of whom were standing on tiptoe on the running board of a van trying to get a better look into his yard.

After the jurors toured the two-story, Tudor-style house, Mr. Simpson was allowed inside, escorted by attorneys and sheriff's deputies. Like everyone else, he was forbidden to touch anything. He walked past, but did not enter, the trophy room where mementoes of his football career are enshrined.

After about eight minutes inside, he emerged, looking subdued and no longer smiling.

The group went to a walkway behind the house where, prosecutors contend, a detective found a glove linked to the murder scene. The route took him past the garage, where a life-size statue of Mr. Simpson in full football gear had been covered by a sheet on Judge Ito's orders.

Mr. Simpson then walked down his driveway to the sidewalk before returning to the center of the yard, near the children's playground where the defense team says he was chipping golf balls at the time of the June 12 slayings.

Finally, it was time for Mr. Simpson to return to jail.

Grand Old Plans Meet Reality

Senate Resisting Budget and Veto Proposals

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — First, they changed the rules of the House. Then they passed the balanced budget amendment. Then came restrictions on unfunded mandates.

Then last week, the Republicans rammed through the House of Representatives a measure that would give the president a line-item veto and began passing bills to crack down on criminals.

On the surface, it looks as if the Republicans, controlling the House for the first time in 40 years, are having no more trouble with their "Contract With America" than a shopper crossing items off a grocery list.

But the ease of the last seven weeks may be illusory.

The first sign is that the balanced budget amendment, the centerpiece of the contract, has become stalled in the Senate. At the end of last week it was not clear the Republicans could muster the two-thirds majority needed for approval unless they agreed to remove Social Security retirement benefits from the calculations.

As a practical matter, exempting Social Security would probably mean the death of the amendment, which the House passed easily last month.

Balancing the budget by 2002, as the amendment would require, would be difficult in the best of circumstances. It would probably be impossible without counting the nearly \$700 billion by which Social Security revenues are expected to exceed Social Security spending over the next seven years.

Mr. Packwood said that rather than deal with the menu of tax cuts in the contract, he would like his committee to concentrate on an overhaul of the tax code, a project bound to last beyond this year.

The prospects of giving the president a line-item veto, meaning he could revoke specific parts of a spending bill without vetoing the entire legislation, are also clouded in the Senate, where congressional prerogatives are guarded more jealously than they are in the House.

But these are matters of principle. Where the contract, the platform on which most Re-

'I've said all along this is not written in stone.'

Newt Gingrich on the "Contract With America."

publicans in the House ran last November, may begin to break down as lawmakers begin dealing with policy — particularly tax policy.

With each week, it has become more apparent to many Republicans that they will have to choose between tax cuts and balancing the budget, a goal of the party even if the constitutional amendment fails.

In the Senate, at least, the choice seems to have been made. "I put a lot higher priority on deficit reduction than I do on tax cuts," said Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, the chairman of the Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over taxes.

Mr. Packwood said that rather than deal with the menu of tax cuts in the contract, he would like his committee to concentrate on an overhaul of the tax code, a project bound to last beyond this year.

Other leading Republican senators who said last week that they gave low priority to tax cuts included Pete V. Domenici, chairman of the Budget Committee.

Speaker Newt Gingrich of Georgia and Bill Archer of Texas, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said they planned to continue to press ahead with the tax provisions in the contract. "I don't know of any backing down or backing off at all yet," Mr. Gingrich said.

But Mr. Archer has already abandoned one rather obscure tax item in the contract: a proposal to give businesses more favorable tax treatment when they purchase machinery and equipment. This proposal has little support even among the businesses it is supposed to help and would cost the Treasury nearly \$90 billion in lost revenue over the next decade.

And Mr. Gingrich was careful to say this about the contract, of which he was the main author: "I've said all along this is not written in stone."

Mr. Domenici and Representative John R. Kasich, the Ohio Republican who heads the House Budget Committee, made light of a reporter's question at a news conference about when the details of their proposed spending cuts would be published.

They will be revealed "when we get our budget ready," Mr. Domenici said.

The reporter, sounding exasperated, tried again: "When is that?"

Laughing, Mr. Kasich replied: "When it's done. Well, it'll probably be this spring sometime."

Away From Politics

• A former Los Angeles police officer, Stacey Koon, imprisoned for the 1991 beating of Rodney King, has raised from \$1 million to \$4.7 million in a direct-mail campaign to pay his legal bills and support his wife and five children. (AP)

• A winter storm in the western United States brought an abrupt halt to unseasonably high temperatures as it dumped up to 5 feet (1.5 meters) of snow in some areas, triggering deadly avalanches and hundreds of car accidents. Avalanches killed a skier in Colorado and another in Utah. (AP)

• A wind-driven fire swept through a Philadelphia row house, killing four children and an elderly woman. Four other people were being treated for injuries. (AP)

• A pickup truck veered off twisting Highway 1 north of San Francisco Bay and plunged 300 feet off a cliff near Mount Tamalpais, killing the four people inside. (AP)

• Five teenagers returning from a church outing were killed when their car collided head-on with a tractor-trailer on an icy highway near Claude, Texas. The accident brought to seven the number of teenagers who have been killed in the last two weeks in the small town near Amarillo. (AP)

• Inmates at a state prison in Winslow, Arizona, barricaded themselves in a kitchen and set fires after a disturbance among 30 to 40 prisoners in the dining hall, the authorities said. The cause of the disturbance was not immediately known. (AP)

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EUROPE

As Dresden's Bells Ring, Former Foes Honor the Dead

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Church bells pealed across Dresden on Monday in remembrance of the city's destruction by Allied bombers half a century ago, as former adversaries gathered to reaffirm their postwar reconciliation.

The Duke of Kent, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth, joined German and U.S. officials in laying a wreath at the Heidefriedhof cemetery where many of the city's 35,000 civilian war dead are buried.

President Roman Herzog of Germany, in a speech at the city's Palace of Culture, explicitly rejected the notion that Dresden's destruction had obviated Nazi crimes or that the bombing had converted German culprits into German victims.

"As we recall this event today, as so

often before, we have to make something clear first," Mr. Herzog said. "No one present in this room intends to indict anyone or expects anyone to show remorse or indulge in self-accusation."

"No one wants to offset the atrocities committed by Germans in the Nazi state," the president added. "We are here first and foremost to mourn, to lament the dead."

The leveling of Dresden — once known as the Florence of the Elbe for its graceful baroque beauty — has long been a symbol of World War II's catastrophic destruction. Three waves of British and U.S. bombers dropped nearly 3,500 tons of explosives and phosphorous on Feb. 13 and 14 in 1945, igniting a firestorm that left the city in ashes.

As with other 50th anniversary ceremonies commemorating wartime

events, this one has provoked somber discussion of guilt and innocence, justice and injustice. Some Germans see the attack on Dresden as comparable to Hiroshima, calling it a gratuitous slaughter of civilians intended to prosecute a nation already on its knees.

German newspaper commentaries Monday tended to deplore the Allied decision to destroy a city with little military value as a "false and immoral" effort to spread fear through the German population, as the Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung put it. But few separated the bombing from the five years of total war that preceded it.

"Why was Dresden bombed?" the mass circulation Bild newspaper asked. "The British, it is said, wanted to demonstrate their power to Stalin. This is the perverse logic of war. But this perverse logic began long before the war, when Hitler came to power."

Posters across the city this week made a similar point with a photograph showing the city in smoldering ruins and the caption: "Dank Hitler" (Thank Hitler).

Still, Dresden's fate lies very close to the skin in Germany. Queen Elizabeth was jeered on a visit to the city in 1992, shortly after the British unveiled a statue in London to Air Chief Marshal Arthur (Bomber) Harris, mastermind of the raid.

To further the theme of reconciliation, British officials presented plans Monday for a gold cross that British donors, including the queen and the government, will provide for the rebuilt cupola of the Frauenkirche. The church's 300-foot (90-meter) stone cupola was the most magnificent silhouette on Germany's most magnificent skyline until the air raids half a century ago.

In ceremonies Sunday, tens of thousands of people filled Dresden's streets to hear a requiem played by bells in 46 churches across the city. Most gathered around the rubble of the Frauenkirche, now being rebuilt at an estimated cost of 400 million Deutsche marks (\$265 million).

A private U.S. group has announced the founding of "Friends of Dresden" and an initial pledge of \$100,000 to ward the Frauenkirche's reconstruction.

Bishop Joachim Reinelt told a congregation that included Chancellor Helmut Kohl: "After 50 years we still have to understand the causes, purging ourselves to make a fresh start. Once the world has gone up in flames, even those on the side of reason lose their sense of balance. And so Dresden had to die."



Workers cleaning up used syringes outside Zurich's abandoned Letten station, which had been a haven for addicts.

Zurich Clears Out Market Catering to Addicts

Agence France-Press

ZURICH — Officials planned to close this city's market for hard drugs, the largest in Europe, at midnight Monday, three years after it was legalized in an effort to control drug abuse.

They said that any drug dealers or addicts who remained beyond the

deadline at the city's abandoned train station in the Letten district would be arrested.

Drug use in the district, nicknamed "Toxicoland," was legalized in 1992 by officials who wanted to try to control the drug traffic and prevent addicts from using infected needles.

But the experiment became a victim of its own success as 5,000 heroin and cocaine addicts, Swiss and foreigners, congregated at the site.

The authorities announced they would close the market after several drug-related murders between dealers and attacks on the police.

Border-Control Feud With Britain Looms

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Commission intends to propose legislation to abolish border controls within the European Union this year, a move more likely to increase opposition in Britain than to lift passport controls in the near term, commission sources said Monday.

The proposal will be included in the commission's work program for this year, which will be presented by President Jacques Santer to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, on Wednesday, sources said.

It is being pushed by Mario Monti, the commissioner in charge of Europe's single market. He told Parliament last month that abolishing controls was his top priority, saying it was essential to fulfill the promise of the Union's existing free movements of goods, services and capital.

"It is impossible to overestimate the psychological importance of the free movement of individuals," Mr. Monti said.

But any proposal is almost certain to be vetoed by Britain, where Prime Minister John Major vowed to maintain controls

after a junior government minister resigned over the issue last week.

Charles Wardle, an undersecretary of state in the department of trade and industry, said he quit because the government had not committed itself to winning a permanent exemption from the promise of free movement contained in the Maastricht treaty.

"Entry control makes sense for Britain, as an island state, and we have no intention of giving it up," Mr. Major wrote in a letter accepting the resignation.

Commission sources conceded that it would be hard to overcome the objections of Britain, not to mention Denmark and Ireland, who also have stayed outside the so-called Schengen group of EU states that are committed to lifting controls.

Nevertheless, the sources said they hoped that the ending of controls within the Schengen group beginning March 26 would generate public pressure for an EU-wide move.

Starting then, people crossing borders between France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal will not be asked for identity documents.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Greece Offers a Way Out of Veto

PARIS — Athens seeks only "a few minor changes" to a compromise enabling it to remove its veto of a customs agreement between Turkey and the European Union, a Greek government spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said the principal demand being made by Greece concerned the opening of negotiations for Cyprus to join the Union.

Last week, Athens rejected a compromise that said talks about membership for Cyprus "could begin" six months after an EU intergovernmental conference in 1996.

Instead, Greece wants the Union's 15 members to adopt a formula "without reservations or nuances" stating that the membership talks "will begin" six months after the conference.

"This is our main point," the spokesman said. (AFP)

U.K. Defense Chief Assures Poles

WARSAW — The British defense secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, assured Polish officials Monday of his country's support for an expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Rifkind, on a one-day official visit here, met with the acting defense minister, Jerzy Milewski, the chief of the army general staff, General Tadeusz Wilecki, and the prime minister-designate, Jozef Oleksy.

He also was to meet with President Lech Walesa and the outgoing prime minister, Waldemar Pawlak. (AP)

France Presses Audiovisual Quotas

BORDEAUX — France vowed Monday to fight to the finish for tougher limits on the number of Hollywood films shown on European television, warning that the European Union's film industry would otherwise suffer.

France aims to rally culture ministers behind its view that the 15-member Union must protect Western Europe's cultural heritage from drowning in a flood of movie exports from the United States.

"We will fight right to the end," the French culture minister, Jacques Toubon, told reporters at the start of a two-day meeting here of EU culture ministers. (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Tuesday.

BRUSSELS: The ministries of ACP countries meet to prepare Thursday's joint ministerial council between the European Union and the African-Caribbean-Pacific countries.

STRASBOURG: The president of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, briefs a plenary session of the European Parliament on the customs union agreement with Turkey.

BORDEAUX: An informal meeting of EU ministers of audiovisual sector winds up.

STRASBOURG: At the European Parliament's plenary session, the Council and the Commission present declarations regarding the customs union with Turkey, the Group of Seven meeting on the information society, and also flood prevention.

STRASBOURG: The Commission plans to propose farm prices for the 1995-1996 crop year and to deliberate on the Mercedes-Benz group's acquisition of the German bus manufacturer, Kässbohrer Fahrzeugwerke. A favorable response to the takeover is very likely.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Serb Camp Chief Is Charged With Genocide

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — The United Nations war crimes tribunal for the former Yugoslavia charged the Serbian commander of a concentration camp in Bosnia with genocide Monday, explicitly using a term for the mass killing of Bosnian Muslims that the United States and other Western governments have sought to avoid.

The tribunal indicted Zeljko Meakic, the overall commander of the murderous Serbian-run Omarska camp in northwestern Bosnia, with "genocide and crimes against humanity." It also charged 20 other Serbian commanders, guards and visitors at the camp with war crimes.

The use of the term genocide for what happened at Omarska, a mine complex that was used by the Serbs as a concentration camp between May and August 1992, appeared highly significant in that it suggested precise-

ly the kind of orchestrated project that Serbian leaders have sought to deny and that Western governments have sought to gloss over.

More than 10,000 people from northwestern Bosnia, most of them Muslims but also many Croats, are known to have been imprisoned in Omarska, where executions took place on a daily basis and the Serbs successfully eliminated the Muslim elite of surrounding towns, including Prijedor.

Christian Chartrier, a spokesman for the war crimes tribunal, which is based in The Hague, said the court had decided to indict Mr. Meakic for genocide because his acts met the tribunal's criteria for such a charge: "Killing members of a group or causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of a group with intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial or religious group."

When the existence of Omarska was revealed in early

August 1992 by the newspapers Newsday and The Guardian, the Bush administration tried to play down what was happening.

As a signatory of the Prevention of Genocide Treaty, the United States might have been compelled to act if it had been officially determined then that genocide was taking place in Bosnia.

On Aug. 2, 1992, confronted by reports and photographs of emaciated inmates of Omarska, the State Department spokesman at the time, Richard A. Boscher, said "abuses and tortures and killings" had taken place at Serbian "detention centers."

But a day later he was contradicted by Thomas M. T. Niles, the former assistant secretary of state for European and Canadian affairs, who said such reports could not be confirmed.

Thus was a pattern set for contradictory and sometimes evasive statements of policy — variously describing the war as a case of Serbian aggression and as a civil war — that was to endure from the Bush administration into the Clinton administration.

The bottom line of this policy has always been that the United States is not ready to fight a war for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The tribunal said Monday that prisoners in Omarska were "murdered, raped, sexually assaulted, severely beaten and otherwise mistreated." The charges are based on investigations by 20 lawyers and detectives who had traveled to 12 countries.

Despite the existence of Serbian concentration camps throughout Bosnia in the first six months of the war, which began in April 1992, the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, has denied that there

was any coordinated policy of killing or evicting Muslims.

Only one of the suspects named on Monday, Dusan Tadic, is in custody. He was charged with crimes against humanity, rape, and taking part in group beatings of prisoners at Omarska, several of whom died.

Mr. Tadic is in jail in Germany and is expected to be handed over soon to the court in The Hague. His would be the first international war crimes trial since World War II.

The other people indicted Monday are all believed to be in Serbia or the 70 percent of Bosnia held by the Bosnian Serbs. There is little immediate prospect of bringing them to The Hague since neither Serbia nor the self-styled Bosnian Serbian government has recognized the authority of the tribunal. Trials in absentia are not permitted.

New Effort to Aid Bihac

The United Nations will test an alternative route for aid convoys to northwestern Bosnia, where starvation looms because of acute food shortages, The Associated Press quoted UN officials as saying Monday.

Heavy fighting in the Bihac enclave and intransigence by besieging forces have prevented the United Nations from sending regular convoys of relief aid to civilians there.

The food situation is "extremely critical," said Kris Janowski of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

"The word starvation is now appropriate," he said.

Representatives of the Bosnian government and rebel Serbs agreed Sunday on opening new routes for humanitarian aid via the Bosnian Serbian stronghold of Banja Luka, southeast of Bihac. The UN refugee agency planned to try sending a convoy via that route Tuesday.

EU Farm Policy Reform Sprouts Some Successes

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Union farm surpluses have shrunk, farmers' incomes are up and a crisis in the group's farm budget has been averted.

The 1992 reform of the Union's Common Agricultural Policy is working so well, European Commission officials said Monday, that the new farm commissioner, Franz Fischler, will not propose any more major changes in the marketing year that starts July 1.

"There's no need for a 'reform of the reform,'" an official said. "Only technical changes are planned."

Prices of major crops, such as grain and oilseeds, were fixed under the 1992 reform, and milk production quotas will remain unchanged under a deal reached last July.

But the Commission will seek a 2 percent cut in the price of butter to make it more competitive against margarine and other spreads.

EU public grain stocks have plunged to 8.5 million metric tons from about 33 million tons before the reform of the farm policy.

Most farmers, except poultry and pig breeders, had a successful year in 1994, with incomes rising by an average 5.7 percent, after virtually no gains the previous year.

Greek, French, Spanish and Portuguese incomes rose more than 10 percent, and only Italian and Luxembourg farmers earned less.

Farm spending is forecast to be \$12 billion below the 1995 budget limit, and barring major monetary upheavals, will remain within the 1996 ceiling.

Higher world grain prices meant less money was spent subsidizing exports, while a sharp drop in stocks lowered the cost of storing surpluses.

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BANGLADESH MEANS BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

The Fits and Starts Of U.S.-China Ties

Relations Face Another Test In Dispute Over Copyrights

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. policy toward China is often inconsistent and subject to hitches in part because the Clinton administration is averse to setting priorities with a China it regards as unreliable. Washington and Beijing engage in frequent tests of will — over human rights, trade, arms sales and Taiwan — and each dispute becomes a gauge of the overall health of relations. The latest test begins Tuesday in Beijing with U.S.-China talks over China's lax enforcement of copyright laws. The administration has threatened trade sanctions over the issue, and China says it would retaliate.

While each government has been careful to keep bilateral relations out of the deep freeze, neither has been able to reach a level of comfort in its dealings with the other. President Bill Clinton has rejected repeated invitations to visit Beijing, and Vice President Al Gore will not attend an environmental conference there this spring to avoid giving the impression of official warmth, U.S. officials say.

Dialogue is kept up under a 15-month-old approach called "comprehensive engagement," in which almost any U.S. official in contact with China carries a mixed and sometimes confused menu of missions. For instance, Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary will soon visit China to harvest some contracts

for private U.S. business, but will also take up human rights and arms proliferation, issues usually handled by a secretary of state.

Instituted when relations were arguably at a low point, comprehensive engagement has failed to pull relations out of a chill.

"We decided to talk to China before we were clear about what we had to say," said Harry Har-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ding, a China specialist and dean of George Washington University's school of international studies. "As a result, it's very easy for the Chinese to misunderstand what the United States is about."

The administration regards it prudent to get a clear idea of who will keep power after the death of Deng Xiaoping, the country's aged and incapacitated leader, before it sets out to devise a broad new relationship with China.

"China wants us to define overarching policy goals, beneath which lesser problems can be subsumed," a senior policymaker said. "We're not doing that, and that is something they don't find fully satisfactory."

The risk is that relations will get worse while China is in the transitional period. Some observers warn that China is beginning to see Washington as an enemy. Recently, China reversed a long-standing policy of welcoming the American mili-



Towels featuring Walt Disney characters, made in China and meant only for export, being sold at a Beijing street stall.

tary presence in the Pacific as a stabilizing factor, U.S. officials say.

U.S. officials believe that China thinks Mr. Clinton is a pushover because of his retreat last May from a threat to reduce trade with China over Beijing's repressive human rights record. The new talks over copyright enforcement are a way to recover, the officials say.

The national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, portrayed the talks as a means of recovering credibility.

"They were convinced we were not serious about human rights," he said. "They were wrong. Human rights did not go away."

Mr. Lake noted that once the United States threatened sanc-

tions over the copyright issue, China quickly called for new talks. "It was a sign they took us seriously," he said.

Friction appears chronic in the relationship. The two countries disagree over arms sales abroad. China refuses to admit it sold missile parts to Pakistan and has ignored a U.S. offer to lift bans on high-technology sales to China in return for the acknowledgment. Recently, Beijing also refused to receive a delegation of U.S. officials to discuss its adherence to the Missile Control Technology Regime, an accord China has agreed to abide by.

Beijing and Washington have clashed over Mr. Clinton's decision to upgrade relations with Taiwan, fearing the action will encourage the Taiwanese to declare themselves independent from China. China regards Taiwan as a renegade province and inalienably linked to the mainland. It recently canceled a visit by Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña to Beijing after he stopped in Taiwan. Suspicions are heightened over remarks by the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, backing Taiwan's effort to join the United Nations. "The Chinese increasingly suspect that the United States is seeking to thwart China's emergence as a great power and keep China weak and divided," said Bonnie Glaser, a consultant on Asian affairs. "An economically or militarily powerful China,

deeply resentful of the United States, could be more strictly nationalistic and determined to resist perceived bullying."

Critics say that at the root of the problems are mixed signals from the United States that China must sort through as to their seriousness. For instance, is human rights progress a top U.S. priority, or just one of many?

Recently, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher described China's rights record as "disturbing and incompatible with our bilateral relations." Mr. Lake said, cryptically, "We will not sacrifice human rights on the altar of economic interest, or nonproliferation on the altar of human rights."

Fin's Focus In England: Explaining Italy's Right

The Associated Press

ROME — Having officially broken with neofascism, the rightist leader Gianfranco Fini is going abroad to try to persuade investors, business leaders and power brokers that the right is part of Italy's political future.

Mr. Fini, the leader of the National Alliance, which was a key partner in Silvio Berlusconi's conservative government last year, was to leave Tuesday for a 48-hour visit to London. He will stop in Paris on his way home.

At a news conference at the Foreign Press Association here Monday, Mr. Fini said he would begin his visit in London by meeting officials of The Times newspaper, then meet with Conservative members of the House of Commons and with members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

After a reception at the Italian Embassy in his honor, he was to have dinner with investors and other business figures. Last month, Mr. Fini presided over a party congress that officially sealed the transformation of the neofascist Italian Social Movement — a party formed out of Benito Mussolini's political legacy — into the National Alliance, a rightist force eager to return to government.

Mr. Fini said he was going abroad to meet with "those who still haven't fully understood what the National Alliance is."

Asked about possible protests over his visit, Mr. Fini said, "There are those who say one can't let a neo-Nazi like me speak."

But he said he intended to explain to European public opinion "what the National Alliance is all about."

When the National Alliance joined Mr. Berlusconi's government last May, Mr. Fini had already taken pains to distance the group from its neofascist roots. Still, the alliance spent much of its tenure in government on the defensive about its background.

Mr. Fini's schedule in London also includes a speech to the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

On Thursday evening, in Paris, he will visit a foreign relations institute.

New Guinea Volcano Acts Up

The Associated Press

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — Columns of ash began spewing Monday from one of two volcanoes in the devastated town of Rabaul, arousing concerns that another eruption was possible. Rabaul was destroyed last year by thousands of tons of rocks and ash.

Soccer Fan's Death Set Back Recovery For Ailing Genoa

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

GENOA — The knife that killed a soccer fan before a game here one recent Sunday also wounded the feeling in this down-at-the-heels port city that the worst of a bad decade of so might be behind it.

The violent incident, on Jan. 29 outside the big brick stadium in the Marassi neighborhood, led to a one-day cancellation of virtually all athletic events throughout Italy a week later.

Genoa is a civil and cosmopolitan place in the northwest where, in 1893, an English ship's doctor named James Richardson Spensley founded Italy's first soccer team. Aldo Spinelli, 55, now owns the Genoa franchise and a big shipping company that provides him insight into the city's fortunes.

"Genoa has been recovering," said Mr. Spinelli, in the team's offices along the fashionable Via Roma. Long the thriving port in Italy's golden triangle with Turin, the industrial center, and the financial capital in Milan, Genoa has been feeling optimistic of late, as an Italian export

"When joblessness is as high as in Genoa, people grow up angry. Genoa is like Liverpool — a port city that doesn't work anymore."

Luca, a soccer club officer

boom helps the harbor gain back cargoes that high labor costs and run-down docks caused it to lose in the 1980s to Marseille, in France, or Livorno, down the Italian coast.

But Italy's economic revival is a fragile one, and many here say the killing reflected social tensions that have been masked by the continuing carousel of governments in Rome.

"Look, social conflict affects all sectors of life — economic, sports, social," Mr. Spinelli said. "How can sports remain isolated? And in Italy, the social barometer is, unfortunately, on storm."

A man who likes to pepper his speech with sports images, he said Genoa's 1980s decline had pushed it toward "disqualification." Genoa, he explained, lost tens of thousands of jobs during a recession in the decade's early years as Italy privatized industries such as the shipbuilding and steelmaking conglomerates here.

Over the last decade, Genoa's population slumped by 150,000 to below 700,000 as jobs disappeared.

With economic decline came social tension. Each Saturday, ferries from North African countries like Tunisia and Morocco disgorged Africans into Genoa's port in search of work.

And there are drugs. In the summer of 1993, the police struggled for three nights to quell fighting between Italian and African dealers over turf in the old city center.

Young Genoaese without jobs frequently gravitate toward anti-establishment clubs like La Zappata, a hangout where Vincenzo Spagnolo, the 24-year-old stabbing victim, was a regular.

Other clubs draw soccer fans known as "ultras," who have a reputation for using drugs and alcohol and for being disorderly at games. An 18-year-old Milanese, Simone Barbaglia, has been charged with murder in the stabbing.

A battered storefront along the Via Armenia, in a neighborhood of old tenements along the southern waterfront, houses the Ottavio Barbieri Fan Club, an ultras' stronghold named for a 1960s soccer great.

"To be an ultra is more than anything a way of thinking," said Enrico Vezza, 19, a club member. "To be free to have our own ideas."

Graffiti around the neighborhood are a jumble of rightist and leftist slogans and symbols, red stars next to Fascist crosses. But Mr. Vezza described the ultras as "apolitical."

"Genoa was always red," he said, describing himself, however, as right wing. "You know, the port and the longshoremen. But we never carried this into the stadium."

The club's members do useful things, Mr. Vezza argued. Last year, he said, they collected money to buy a neighborhood ambulance, and gathered food, medicine and toys to send to children in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The club numbers about 50 members, he said, but perhaps 300 to 400 followers show up for games. It is not violence by his compatriots but big money that is destroying soccer, he said, adding: "They think more about money than about the fans."

One of the club's officers, a 24-year-old who identified himself only as Luca, blamed economic blight for the tension in Genoa.

"When joblessness is as high as in Genoa, people grow up angry," he said. "Genoa is like Liverpool — a port city that doesn't work anymore."

Maurizio Casasco, a medical doctor who is the Genoa team's general manager, talks of a breakdown of values and blames political infighting in Rome — where a leadership deadlock ties up the functions of government — for a lack of laws to stem the violence.

Television broadcasts from the stadium, Dr. Casasco said, afford the ultras a kind of amplifier for their discontent.

Over the long term, he said, soccer can help Genoa resolve its problems. Employing the schools and television, it can project an image of its players as role models. Last year, for example, thousands of inner-city youths were invited to soccer clinics with star players here.

FRANCE: Balladur Kicks Off Bid

Continued from Page 1

country's biggest challenge, but he has proposed stimulating the economy to create jobs.

Bickering inside his own government, between Mr. Balladur's supporters and Mr. Chirac's, has not made Mr. Balladur's candidacy shine.

He also came under criticism over the weekend for retreating on a government regulation intended to discourage students at French technical institutes from undertaking long academic studies after graduating instead of going to work. On Friday, after days of protests by students, Mr. Balladur ordered the regulation withdrawn.

On Monday, Mr. Balladur mildly rebuked his minister of culture, Jacques Toubon, who supports Mr. Chirac, saying he violated "the rules of the game" the prime minister had laid down for his cabinet on dealing with another problem, a rising tide of trials and investigations into accusations of political corruption in their party.

Three government ministers have been forced to resign because of charges of corruption in financing scandals involving Mr. Balladur's party, the Rally for the Republic, and the government has since barred campaign contributions by companies.

Mr. Balladur said Monday that Mr. Toubon had not respected the "government solidarity" prescribed by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Toubon had suggested that the prime minister should make clear where he stood on a recent court decision ordering the destruction of police transcripts of telephone conversations between one of the suspects and the father-in-law of the judge in charge of one inquiry.

The official in charge of the police, Mr. Balladur's tough interior minister, Charles Pasqua, has appealed the court ruling. The government's opponents assert that the whole operation appears to have been a police-backed sting that could have been aimed at discrediting the aggressive investigative judge, Jean-Pierre Lalonde.

Mr. Balladur said Monday that he had no intention of interfering with the judicial process and that Mr. Pasqua did not, either.

Monday was also the first day of a trial of one of the most widely publicized cases, involving an ambitious businessman, Pierre Botton, and Michel Noir, the conservative mayor of Lyon, France's second-largest city. Mr. Noir, a former trade minister, was once seen as a possible presidential candidate.



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INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Warns Egypt Over Refusal on Arms Pact

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has told Egypt, normally its closest Arab ally in the Middle East, that it is unhappy that Egypt plans to oppose making the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty permanent.

Administration officials said that when Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher met Egypt's foreign minister, Amr Moussa, on Sunday, Mr. Christopher told him that Egypt's opposition to extending the treaty was marring Washington's otherwise strong relationship with his country.

"We have had an extensive dialogue with the Egyptians on this issue, and they understand clearly that indefinite extension of the nonproliferation treaty is vital to the national security interests of the United States," a senior administration official said.

The Clinton administration is trying to pressure Egypt on the nuclear treaty without blowing up the dispute into a major crisis, administration officials said, because the administration values Egypt's cooperation in pushing forward the Middle East peace talks.

Angry that Israel has refused to sign the nonproliferation treaty, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has declared that his country will vote against extending the pact at a conference to be held in New York in April.

The Clinton administration is eager to make the treaty permanent, in order to limit the number of countries with nuclear arms, but administration officials acknowledge that they have not been able to line up 85 countries to vote for such a move.

As the leading Arab voice on the issue, Egypt is expected to bring along about 10 other Arab countries to oppose the extension of the treaty.

Under the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, the United States, Russia, Britain, France, and China are allowed to have nuclear weapons, while the 165 other signatories have pledged not to develop or acquire such arms.

Unhappy with Egypt's position on the treaty, some members of Congress have been hinting that they might push to reduce the \$2 billion in foreign aid given to Egypt each year.

"There is some real unease around here," said a senior congressional aide. "As we move toward fairly large budget cuts on foreign aid, people are going to look at the assumption that aid to Egypt is off the table."

Administration officials have told Egypt's foreign minister that Egypt should not allow its nuclear dispute with its neighbor — Israel is widely assumed to have the nuclear bomb — to turn into a dispute over extending the nonproliferation treaty.

The Clinton administration is pressing Israel and Egypt to reach a compromise that would persuade Egypt to change its mind about the treaty.

In the negotiations in Washington on Sunday, Egypt and Israel agreed to pursue the idea of a mutually verifiable Middle East zone free of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.

One snag, officials said, was that Egypt wanted to set up such a zone immediately, while Israel wanted to wait until it signed a comprehensive Middle East peace treaty.

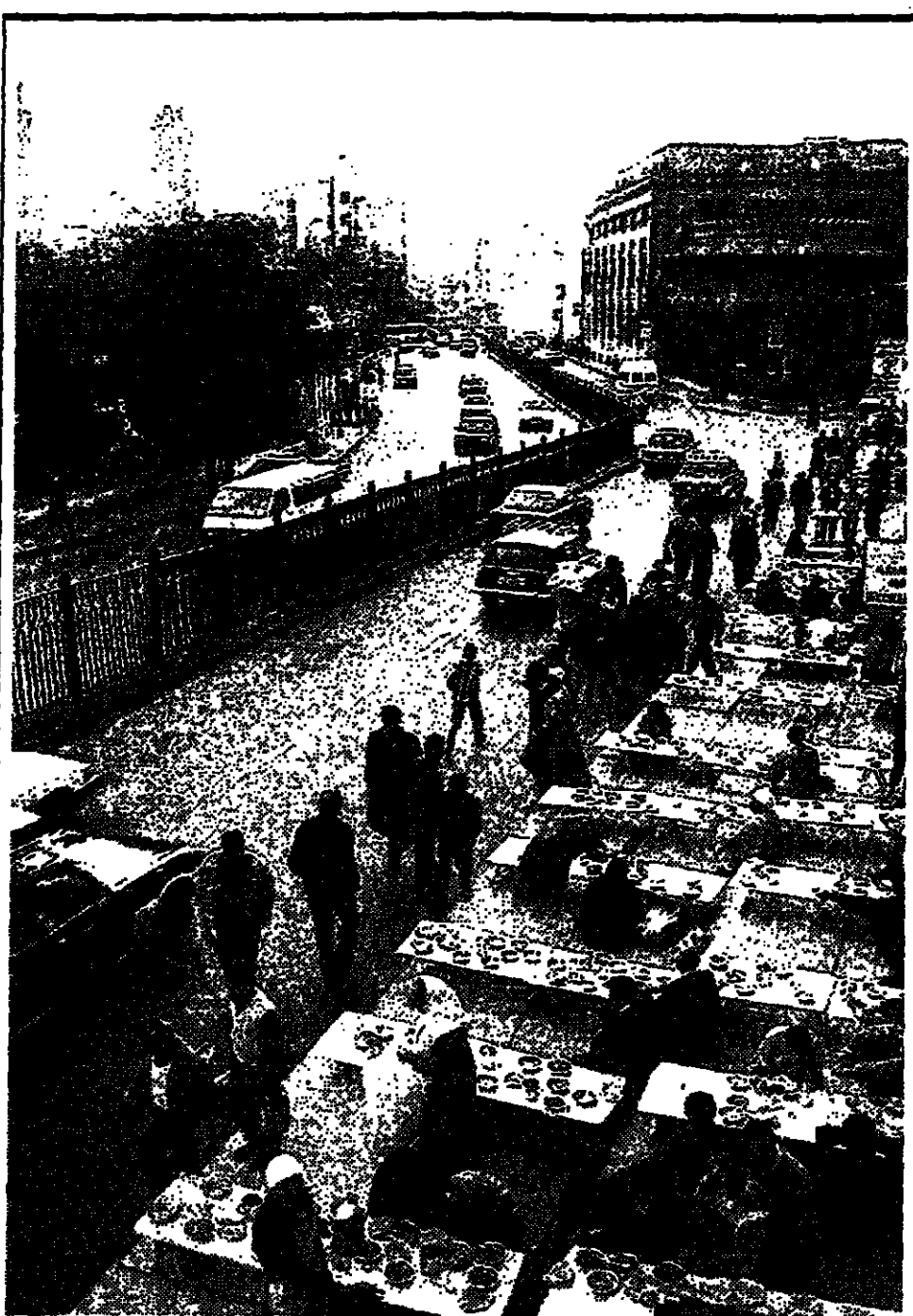
Saudi Arabia Says It Has Expelled 100,000 Aliens

Agence France-Press

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia has expelled more than 100,000 foreigners who had been living illegally in the kingdom, Interior Minister Prince Nayef ibn Abdulaziz announced Monday. He did not say when the foreigners had left, but on Jan. 1 the Interior Ministry ordered foreigners without residency permits to leave "immediately" and threatened jail sentences of up to two years and fines of \$25,000 for anyone who employed them.

"The ministry has successfully carried out its campaign of expelling foreigners living here illegally, and more than 100,000 have left," the Saudi Press Agency quoted the minister as saying. He warned of tougher punishment for those who ignored the order.

The campaign has mainly targeted pilgrims who stayed on after visiting Mecca and were hired illegally by companies or individuals. Around a million people came to Mecca last year for the annual pilgrimage, or hajj.



ONE RAMADAN EVENING — Passers-by in Cairo awaiting sundown Monday to break the daily fast during Islam's holy month. Rich Muslims offer meals for the poor.

MEXICO: Governing Party Concedes Electoral Defeat

Continued from Page 1

imposed a virtual news blackout on the military action in Chiapas, while continuing to deny any connection between the elections and the timing of the military sweep.

A government statement late Sunday asserted that the Zapatistas are being rounded up without gunfire or bloodshed other than an incident Friday in which an army colonel was shot to death. Officials called it a sniper attack.

The government has sealed off all news media access to the isolated jungle zone of conflict, just north of the Guatemalan border, where officials say the Zapatistas are being encircled by army troops and federal judicial police. The Guatemalan army is reported to have dispatched troops to its northern border to prevent the rebels from fleeing southward.

Newspapers reported that about a dozen corpses of soldiers and rebels were seen being transferred to a hospital in Comitán de Domínguez, 30 kilometers (30 miles) northeast of the Guatemalan border, while fighting also was reported in the village of La Estrella.

In a communiqué published by Mexican newspapers Monday, the Zapatistas asserted that the military was taking advantage of the information blackout to bomb and strafe rebel positions. The rebels said that children had been killed and women raped by advancing government troops, who were said to be forming a "circle of death" around the Zapatistas.

The government denied the rebel assertions as well as reports of fighting, but given the refusal to allow reporters into the area, neither side's version could be independently verified.

When the Zapatistas began their rebellion Jan. 1, 1994, the Mexican military initially responded with strafing that included hits on areas where reporters were interviewing civilians. Despite

videotaped records of the attack, the military denied that it had attacked civilian areas.

Mr. Zedillo ordered the Mexican military into action last Thursday as he unveiled what he said was the identity of the Zapatistas' charismatic and popular leader, Subcommander Marcos. Mr. Zedillo labeled Subcommander Marcos, whose real name, according to the government, is Rafael Sebastián Guillén, as a "defiant" who is being sought for treason, illegal arms possession and murder.

But during an appearance at a Mexico City bullfighting ring Sunday by the actor Sylvester Stallone, crowd members shouted in a telling symbol of support for the Zapatista leader, "Marcos yes! Rambo no!"

In a separate communiqué published on Monday, Subcommander Marcos contended that Mr. Zedillo's offensive was in response to the Jan. 31 White House announcement of \$50 billion in loan guarantees to help stabilize Mexico's battered peso.

"Mr. Zedillo has begun the payback of the loan," the communiqué said. "His message is clear: Either speak with submission on your knees in front of the supreme government, or with the support of my accomplices in the United States I will annihilate you."

Mr. Zedillo also came under unusually sharp public criticism from the former Peruvian president, Alan García, who wrote in a newspaper commentary that the military crackdown mirrored moves by leaders in Chile and Peru when their governments faced severe economic crises.

Mr. García said Mr. Zedillo could handle the problem by working with international debtors to reschedule loan payments while working to ease the financial burden on the Mexican people. The other choice, he added, is to request large international loans while demanding economic sacrifices at home.

CHECHNYA: Agreement Is Reached on a Cease-Fire

Continued from Page 1

over exchange and a cease-fire that would be used to collect and bury corpses.

The Russian government has said it would not negotiate with Mr. Dudayev, and would arrest him as a "state criminal." It has said that it would negotiate with individual Chechen commanders, however, to get them to lay down their weapons.

General Maskhadov, who moved the Chechen military headquarters out of the wrecked capital, Grozny, last week, has promised a long partisan war against Russian forces. Many Chechen fighters populate villages near Grozny and are harassing Russian troops in the central city itself with hit-and-run raids and sniping.

The new, Russian-appointed leadership of Chechnya has

postponed its move to Grozny, but may try to implant itself there this week.

Despite Mr. Yeltsin's eagerness to turn the war over to the Interior Ministry, army troops will remain until they take the Chechen strongholds of Gudermes, Shali and Argun. Interfax said. There is no chance that those towns can be taken without the use of artillery and air power.

The last cease-fire, in early January, while Russian troops were struggling to take the presidential palace in Grozny, lasted almost two hours instead of the scheduled 48.

After a failed covert effort to overthrow Mr. Dudayev failed in November, Mr. Yeltsin authorized a full-scale invasion on Dec. 11.

Rather than a quick victory shoring up the power of a weak central government, however, Chechnya has been a two-month war with no ready end in sight. The effect had been to undermine Mr. Yeltsin's political position and hold the Russian Army up to ridicule.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Arab States Rule Out Regional Bank

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — A proposal championed by the Clinton administration and Israel to create a regional Middle East development bank has been dealt a major blow by Gulf Arab countries, which say they will neither fund such a bank nor take part in it.

The unusually forceful position from the Gulf countries appears to be part of a regional retreat from further normalization of relations with Israel.

The bank proposal was a key part of the American approach to the Middle East peace process. It was designed to integrate Israel into regional Arab economies through joint developmental projects.

The trend to pull back from new agreements with Israel has gained ground as peace talks between Israel, Syria and the Palestinians have slowed. Relations between Israel and several Arab countries, including Egypt — which in 1979 became the first Arab nation to end the state of war with Israel — have deteriorated significantly over the last three months.

The rejection of the development bank project was announced Friday by a United Arab Emirates finance minister, Ahmad Hameid Tayer, and strongly supported by Saudi and other Gulf officials.

Several officials from Saudi Arabia and the Emirates said they would consider economic cooperation with Israel only after

peace has been fully established in the region.

This latest dispute began with a press conference timed to coincide with a visit by the U.S. secretary of commerce, Ronald H. Brown, to the United Arab Emirates over the weekend to promote the bank plan.

At the press conference, Mr. Tayer said: "The Arab world is not in need of an institution or a development bank in which Israel participates."

He said that "before talking or thinking of establishing a common Middle East market, some balance in security and economic interests between the Arabs and Israel must be established, and the Arab world's interests must be assured in political, social and economic areas against plans to dominate us and impose facts upon us."

The remarks were described by other senior Arab officials in the Gulf region as accurately reflecting the views of all members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, a regional organization led by Saudi Arabia and including Kuwait, the Emirates, Qatar, Oman, and Bahrain.

On Monday, a Saudi official said: "Our position has been stated repeatedly in the meetings of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which is that any talk of regional cooperation with Israel is premature until Israeli troops leave occupied Arab lands in the West Bank, Gaza, Syria and Lebanon."

The declarations represented the first outright rejection of the project, although objections had been voiced during a Middle East economic summit meeting in October, where the bank plan dominated the agenda.

The development reflects a palpable cooling of a trend toward warmer relations that began soon after Israel signed peace treaties last year with the Palestine Liberation Organization and Jordan.

Arab officials, including the king of Morocco, the sultan of Oman, and senior officials from Bahrain, Tunisia, Morocco and Qatar met with Israeli officials as the doors of the Arab world opened and Arab countries appeared anxious to make deals with the Israelis.

But as Israeli-Arab disputes mounted over issues ranging from the construction of settlements in Arab-occupied lands to the signing of a nuclear nonproliferation treaty, the move toward economic ties, including the development bank, is now on hold.

At the October economic summit meeting, held in Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kuwait resisted the venture. But the proposal was supported by Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

After the Morocco meeting, the United States said it was scaling down the project but insisted that the idea would be pursued.

BIRTHS: Children? East European Women's Answer Is 'Not Now'

Continued from Page 1

result of increasing poverty caused by a troubled transition to a market economy.

Modern contraception is out of reach for most people in those countries. Mrs. Stoescu, unable to afford such a "luxury," as she put it, has avoided motherhood by having abortions, three in the last two years.

Indeed, since abortion was decriminalized in Romania in 1990, after the end of the Nicolae Ceausescu regime, the practice has boomed.

In 1991, there were three abortions for every live birth in Romania. Although the figure has since fallen somewhat, it is still among the highest in the world. Bulgaria's abortion rate is also high.

"What can I do but go to the doctor?" Mrs. Stoescu said, referring to abortions, which are almost free. "We can't even buy fertilizer for our fields."

Agnieszka, on the other hand, takes birth-control pills, despite the directives of Poland's powerful Roman Catholic Church. Indeed, the church's success at pushing legislation to ban abortions in 1992 has galvanized the market for contraceptives.

Agnieszka's reasons for postponing childbirth find an echo among the growing number of young, ambitious women in Eastern Europe riding a wave of foreign investment and economic growth.

"I am a modern woman," she said unabashedly. "I am not ready yet to have children. I have too much to do."

In the early 1990s, she took a job at a public relations firm. Within months she was recruited by her current employer, and now she makes more than 10 times the average Polish monthly salary of \$250.

For the first six months of her new job, Agnieszka recalled, "I virtually didn't unpack," traveling between Warsaw and the corporation's headquarters in Western Europe.

Still, Agnieszka said she was confident she would have a child, but probably only one.

"Is my job my life? Yes and no," she said. "But having a child is one of the elements of life to be enjoyed — at some point."

Often in poorer countries, fertility rates skyrocket as the economy declines. Mr. Macura of the UN noted. One explanation for the response of the Stoescu family and others like them is that they have lost most of the subsidies that East European countries used before 1989 to encourage couples to have children.

Poland's fertility rate shot up in 1983 to around 2.5, for example, three years after the government had announced that it would pay working women the same salary if they stayed home and had children.

During those three years, the number of women taking advantage of the benefit jumped from 80,000 to 800,000, according to Jerzy Holzer, Poland's top demographer. Since then, as inflation has eroded family benefits in Poland, the fertility rate has dropped, declining to 1.8 last year.

In Romania, Mr. Ceausescu's population policies are legendary. He banned abortions and

encouraged women to have children they could not hope to support. Thousands of youngsters were then handed over to the state. After 1989, the horrendous conditions in Romanian orphanages became cause for international concern.

"We know now if we have a baby, we'll have to bring it up ourselves," Mrs. Stoescu said over coffee in a grim, one-story house that she and her husband share with his parents. "How could we raise a baby here?"

With the revolutions of 1989, the substantial social programs of many of the Communist governments collapsed. While many of the subsidies remain, only Hungary has adjusted them to keep up with inflation.

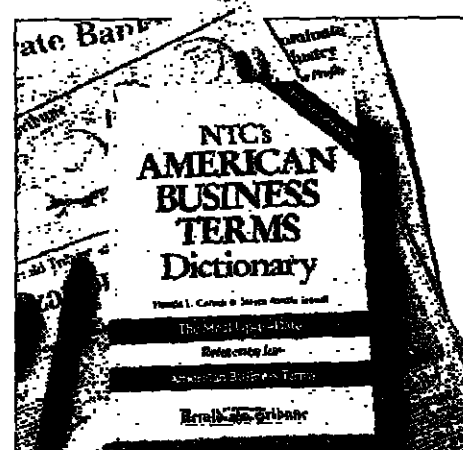
In January 1992, the Budapest government introduced subsidies granting money to pregnant women and mothers with children under 3, allowances for families with a child under 18 and a \$10,000 grant toward the purchase of a house for families with three children or more.

Mr. Kamaras, the Hungarian demographer, said the government's program helped slow Hungary's population decline. Before 1989, Hungary had the lowest fertility rate in Eastern Europe; now it is fourth.

But pressure is building to drop the program.

Officials from the International Monetary Fund, in a recent visit to Budapest, lobbied the government to cut the inducements. It was not contributing to a balanced budget, they said.

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Paris Daily Sets Comeback

The Associated Press

PARIS — Le Quotidien de Paris, shut down by bankruptcy last year, will reappear Tuesday under new ownership. The tabloid-format newspaper will appear six days a week and cost 6 francs (\$1.15) an issue.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

An Atlantic Community

They may have started something. It was Britain's defense minister, Malcolm Rifkind, who late last year first suggested a new deal between Europe and America, a reconstructed Atlantic community. Then Alain Juppé, France's foreign minister, said much the same thing. Now Volker Rühe, the German defense minister, has repeated the message. Between them, democratic Europe's three chief countries have given birth to an idea.

The idea makes sense. The democracies of Europe and America, working together, have been one of history's most successful combinations. They saved Europe from German domination 80 years ago. They beat fascism in 1945. Now they have defeated communism, thereby escorting the democratic principle safely into the 21st century. To say that this alliance's day is over because its latest adversary surrendered five years ago is a non sequitur. The heartland of the Atlantic world—the heartland of democracy—will face new dangers, and they will face them better if they go on facing them together.

This offers something to both sides of the partnership. The European Union is trying to build a united foreign policy. But it is painfully clear that even a united Europe—if it comes—will not for years be a militarily self-sufficient Europe. The Europeans lack the means to project large amounts of military power to distant parts of the world; they lack a modern satellite-and-electronics command system; they lack protection against missiles. The Americans can, now or soon, provide them with all of these things.

Americans have something to gain, too. The present NATO alliance is designed to defend the territory of its members, which has meant, in practice, the defense of Western Europe. A new Atlantic community might raise its eyes to other parts of the world: the safety of the

Gulf's oil; the danger of nuclear proliferation; the Asian balance of power. This holds out the prospect that, one day, Europeans might go to help Americans keep the peace in such farther-flung places. The alliance might become, at last, more of a proper two-way deal.

Of course, it could all prove no more than fine words. To make it real, a stronger Euro-American partnership needs the right sort of machinery. Mr. Rifkind suggests a new assembly of parliamentarians from democracies on both sides of the Atlantic, who would try to shape a democratic policy for the world as a whole. That is fine, but it does not go far enough. There also needs to be a mechanism for easing economic disputes. Recently several people have proposed an eventual North Atlantic Free Trade Area, a second NAFTA to hinge on to the new North American trade group. And there will pretty clearly have to be a system of regular meetings between the partnership's leaders, where the hard decisions can be confronted.

The new Atlantic community, it must be firmly said, is aimed at no specific enemy. If tomorrow's Russia proves hostile to the West, it will be a legitimate Western objective to keep such a Russia at bay. But the democracies want to prevent the emergence of a hostile Russia, and they are likelier to prevent it if they stay united. The same applies to the dangers lurking inside Islam's present turmoil. The world as a whole will be a steadier place if the 20th century's series of temporary liaisons between Europe and America is turned into a permanent marriage.

Once upon a time states raised an army for a specific war, and then disbanded it. They found life safer when they moved on to the idea of a standing army. Europe and America will be safer if they bind themselves into a standing alliance.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Don't Arm Cambodia

Last month Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott, on a visit to Cambodia, said the United States was willing to consider lethal military aid to the Cambodian army in its struggle against the Khmer Rouge. Given the traumatic history of American involvement in the region, and violent corruption in the Cambodian government and army, this is a questionable idea, at best.

The Khmer Rouge insurgents are the remnants of a movement that killed an estimated million Cambodians when it held power during the 1970s. It has little hope of regaining leadership of the country, but it is still capable of causing much misery in the countryside and draining away resources that would be best used to rebuild the struggling nation. The government's amnesty policy has encouraged hundreds of defections from the Khmer Rouge, whose former fighters have been integrated into the army. Last week the rebels' top financial officer, Sar Kim Lemouth, switched sides.

There is no point in providing lethal aid to an army top-heavy with officers

and bloated with phantom troops created by officers to enrich themselves on the nonexistent soldiers' salaries. The government, although democratically elected, condones the intimidation of members of Parliament and journalists.

America is already helping with tasks like mine-clearing and road-building. The most important foreign presence in Cambodia is that of Australia, which is providing military training and extensive help with everything from rebuilding the university to communications.

The Cambodian government is not in imminent peril. China has stopped supporting the Khmer Rouge, and there are signs that Thailand is making at least a minimal effort to stop the lucrative smuggling along its border that sustains the insurgents. Lethal military assistance must be a last resort, provided only if the Khmer Rouge are resurgent and the Cambodian government and army are free of corruption and undemocratic practices. None of those tests are likely to be met any time soon.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Five Crime Bills

In a series of votes that were not even close last week, House Republicans delivered on their promise to rewrite parts of the crime bill passed last year over their objection. With help from Democrats, five of eight promises were redeemed. Of those that remain, a measure to replace targeted aid to states with block grants will be on the floor this week. Two other bills relating to firearms—one would repeal gun control provisions enacted last year and the other would make it a federal offense to use a firearm in the commission of a crime—have been held for action late in the spring.

Some of the bills passed last week will have little opposition in the Senate. Few would object to requiring offenders to pay restitution to victims. No one is likely to stand in the way of accelerating deportation proceedings for criminal aliens. And the prison construction bill, with its requirement that violent offenders serve at least 85 percent of their sentences, will probably be accepted by a large majority.

Unfortunately, the remaining two bills, which pose real threats to constitutional rights, also have considerable support. But they should be resisted. It is simply wrong to create a broad loophole in the exclusionary rule, which keeps illegally obtained evidence out of court. The House bill would allow evidence gathered in warrantless searches to be used, so long as police had been acting in good faith when they conducted a search. The Fourth Amendment on illegal search and seizure was not written to create a technical barrier to the conviction of

criminals. It was drafted by the founders to protect ordinary citizens from the arbitrary invasion of their homes and papers by agents of the government. The exclusionary rule provides teeth to this prohibition, and it should be preserved.

So should all the protections implicit in the right of habeas corpus, which allows the federal court review of state convictions to speed up the imposition of death penalties—the objective of this bill—than to prevent unjust executions. The search and seizure bills are major mistakes and should be rejected by the Senate.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

A Phony War Against Islam

The Islamic world includes dozens of different peoples and states, ranging from the pro-Western Saudi fundamentalists to the pro-Western Turkish secularists to the anti-Western regime of Saddam Hussein—which is not fundamentalist at all. With its Sunnis and Shiites, Chechens and Indonesians, Bosnians and Palestinians, the different states and peoples of the Islamic world are impossible to classify.

The invention of a monolithic threat, where none exists, will not reunify the Western alliance. The Western world cannot conduct crusades against giants when giants have ceased to exist.

—Anne Applebaum, deputy editor of The Spectator, in The Daily Telegraph

A Bill to Maim American Foreign Policy

By Warren Christopher
and William J. Perry

The writers are the U.S. secretary of state and the secretary of defense.

WASHINGTON—This week Congress is to consider legislation that would undermine this and every future president's ability to safeguard America's security and to command our armed forces.

The measure is deeply flawed. It is called the National Security Revitalization Act, but it would endanger national security. We are committed to working with Congress in a bipartisan fashion. But if this measure is passed in its current form, we have told the president we will recommend that he veto it.

The bill's first flaw is that it would return the United States to a crash-schedule deployment of a national missile defense, designed to protect the country from missile attacks. That deployment is not justified by any existing threat to our nation's security.

By mobilizing the support of other nations and leveraging our resources through alliances and institutions, we can achieve important objectives without asking American soldiers to bear all the risks, or American taxpayers to pay all the bills.

and it would divert billions of scarce defense dollars and other resources from more pressing needs, particularly in the area of theater missile defense.

We are building effective theater defense systems; they will protect American forces abroad, and the ports and airfields they use, from Scud-like missiles in the hands of rogue states like North Korea, Iraq and Iran. The continental United States does not now face a ballistic missile attack from these states. But we are not complacent. We are conducting a broad research and development program that will, in a few years, be able to deploy a national missile defense system whenever a threat emerges.

Second, the bill unilaterally and prematurely designates certain European states

for NATO membership. The Atlantic alliance should and will expand. NATO expansion will strengthen stability in Europe for members and nonmembers alike. But new members must be ready to undertake the obligations of membership, just as we and our allies must be ready to extend our solemn commitments to them.

Our present steady and deliberate approach to NATO expansion is intended to ensure that each potential member is judged individually, according to its capacity to contribute to NATO's goals. That approach gives every new European democracy a strong incentive to consolidate reform.

But if we arbitrarily lock in advantages now for some countries, we risk discouraging reformers in countries not named and fostering complacency in countries which are. Indeed, the effect of the measure before Congress could be instability in the very region whose security we seek to bolster.

Third, the bill would effectively abrogate our treaty obligation to pay our share of the cost of United Nations peacekeeping operations that we have supported in the Security Council. The bill would require us to reduce our peacekeeping dues dollar for dollar by the cost of operations we conduct voluntarily in support of U.S. interests. These operations deter aggressors, isolate pariah states and support humanitarian relief in places like Bosnia and Iraq.

If we deduct the cost of our voluntary actions against our UN dues, it would cancel our entire peacekeeping payment. Other nations—Japan and our NATO allies—would surely follow, and UN peacekeeping would end. Under current circumstances, it would end UN peacekeeping overnight.

That would eliminate peacekeepers already stationed at important flash points like the Golan Heights on the Israel-Syria border, where UN forces support progress in the Middle East peace process. It would pull UN forces from the Iraq-Kuwait border, from Cyprus and from the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

In short, this bill would eliminate an effective tool for burden sharing that every president from Harry Truman to George Bush has used to advance American interests. It would leave the president with an unacceptable option whenever an emergency arose: act alone or do nothing.

The measure would also impose unnecessary, unsound and unconstitutional restrictions on the president's authority to place our troops under the operational control of another country—even a NATO ally—for UN operations.

Our forces always remain under the command authority of the president, and we already apply the most rigorous standards when we pass even the most limited responsibility to a competent foreign commander. But the commander-in-chief must retain the flexibility to place troops temporarily under the operational control of officers of another nation when it serves our interests, as we did so effectively in Operation Desert Storm and in most other conflicts since the Revolution. By restricting that flexibility, the bill would undercut our ability to get the international community to respond to threats.

Effective American leadership abroad requires that the United States back its diplomacy with the credible threat of force. When our vital interests are at stake, we must be prepared to act alone. And in fact, our willingness to do so is often the key to effective joint action. By mobilizing the support of other nations and leveraging our resources through alliances and institutions, we can achieve important objectives without asking American soldiers to bear all the risks, or American taxpayers to pay all the bills. That is a sensible bargain that the American people support.

This administration has worked hard to improve our consultation with Congress on every issue raised by the National Security Revitalization Act. But in each case, what is at stake is fundamental: the authority of our president to protect the national security and to use every effective option to advance the interests of the United States.

In its present form, the bill unwisely and unconstitutionally deprives the president of the flexibility he needs to make the right choices for our nation's security.

The New York Times

Look at What the Others Spend for Peacekeeping

By Ruth Wedgwood

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The House Republicans' new peacekeeping bill is poorly reasoned legislation. Former Secretary of State James Baker, Secretary of Defense William Perry and Ambassador Madeleine Albright have warned that congressional micro-management of defense operations will hobble prompt responses to threats abroad.

Among the bill's draconian features is the rule that the United States must deduct from its annual United Nations peacekeeping assessment any other costs incurred in direct or indirect support of UN efforts.

This would zero out the U.S. assessment, and throw into chaos existing peacekeeping operations—including the efforts in Angola (important to many conservatives concerned to protect the anti-Marxist forces of Jonas Savimbi) and in Kashmir (buffering the conflict between two nuclear powers), as well as the continued monitoring of the Iraq-Kuwait border.

It would require the shutdown of peacekeeping and observers in Cyprus (with possible conflict between two NATO allies), Rwanda and Georgia.

Worse, the offset provision is based on a palpably false factual assumption that the United States is contributing disproportionately to the United Nations in voluntary contributions. In fact, other countries, including America's major allies and friends, also voluntarily underwrite unreimbursable expenses

far in excess of their formal UN assessments for peacekeeping. Although the United Nations has not systematically collected this information (nor has Congress), a telephone survey of several UN troop-contributing countries reveals the following striking examples.

Britain, in fiscal years 1992 and 1993, contributed \$184 million in formal peacekeeping assessments to the United Nations. Ambassador David Hannay reports that Britain, by a conservative estimate, voluntarily bore unreimbursable additional costs of \$741.5 million.

These costs were involved in mustering troops in Bosnia, taking part in Operations Dory Flight, Sharp Guard and Grapple, monitoring the border between Bosnia and Serbia, air-lifting in Somalia, and other operations. John Major's British has not demanded that British assessments be canceled because of these costs.

Canada notes that its formal assessment for peacekeeping is \$90 to \$100 million. Canadians have contributed an additional \$500 million in incremental costs to support 2,800 peacekeeping troops in United Nations operations abroad. Canada's defense minister remarked during a visit to Washington on Feb. 1 that the House's offset proposal would "cripple" the United Nations.

Sweden's assessed contribution for peacekeeping was \$15.6

million in fiscal year 1994. The Swedes paid an additional \$122.4 million to support 1,323 peacekeeping troops and observers in Bosnia, Jerusalem, Kashmir, the Iraq-Kuwait border area, Angola and Georgia.

Norway will have an assessment of \$23 million in the current fiscal year. And Norwegians will contribute an additional \$140 million in unreimbursed incremental expenses to pay for training, equipment and supplemental troop salaries.

This is strictly for peacekeeping, and does not include the disproportionately large Nordic financial contribution to UN development work.

Argentina is assessed \$4.5 million for its share of the UN peacekeeping budget. Ambassador Emilio Cardenas notes that Argentina has incurred an additional \$60 million in unreimbursed incremental costs to support its peacekeepers in Mozambique, Cyprus, Croatia, Western Sahara, Lebanon, Angola and the Iraq-Kuwait border area. This includes the extra costs of mobilizing troops and maintaining them abroad, and the incremental costs of equipment such as fast boats to intercept the smuggling of destabilizing weapons into Angola.

In other words, peace operations at the United Nations are funded by a complex combination of mandatory assessments and voluntary contributions

from the member countries. If the United States unilaterally withholds its assessments, it will bankrupt the system.

The House bill's hastily drafted terms provide no waiver or escape clauses for peacekeeping under Chapter 6 of the UN Charter, even where the United States would have engaged in the operation unilaterally if necessary.

The sensible way to address in-kind contributions is by building a consensus among key states on how to count them, and how to credit them. One has to be careful with the idea, since there is always potential for creative accounting to shift national defense costs onto a multilateral budget.

The Contract with America seen by the electorate before the November elections asked simply and plainly for "restoration of the essential parts of our national security funding." One essential part of security funding is adequate support for peace operations with allies to prevent the emergence of local hegemony and to block regional destabilization.

The cutoff of UN funding provided in the House bill, if enacted into law, will destabilize a baker's dozen of conflict areas. The Contract with America does not require this destabilization.

The writer, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations and professor of law at Yale University Law School, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Clinton Camp Prepares a Counterpunch Strategy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—When three speech writers quit in disgust, unable to get access to or direction from the top man in the White House,

When the president is rightly treated as irrelevant after submitting a weak-kneed, punt-and-pray budget that helplessly runs up another trillion dollars in debt,

When his staff has to explain that his boondoggle play to end the baseball strike failed at night and

Whoever gets to the middle first, and holds it, is the winner.

not during working hours—then a good case can be made that we are witnessing the disintegration of this presidency.

But it's too soon to write Bill Clinton off as a half-term president. To get an inkling of any strategy, grand or petit, to resuscitate the Clinton political fortune, I went to the White House to see George Stephanopoulos, his loyal aide, who turned 34 years old that day. As a sign of his maturing humility, we dined in the "B" Mess.

"From now on, you're going to see the Liberated Clinton," George said, determinedly optimistic. "We've got a good hammer in the Republican Contract." But didn't Mr. Clinton's notion of campaigning as a liberal against Newt Gingrich's Contract With America nationalize the local elections and backfire in the '94 campaign? His reply:

"A flawed campaign strategy is not necessarily a flawed long-term strategy."

From his responses, and from other Clinton well-wishers less inclined to talk on the record, a patchwork of plans and hopes and guesses emerges that can generously be labeled the Clinton Comeback Strategy:

1. Concentrate on espousing "responsible" middle-class tax cuts that do not increase the deficit, and boast of "cutting the deficit as a percentage of GDP." Negotiate tolerable welfare reform, some health fixes, and at year's end come up with one hot new Topic X.

2. Do the gutsy "unpopular thing" by resisting the anti-government thrust; use the veto, as in defending the popular portions of the crime bill. Hit the conservative disestablishment brigade as "weak on work, tough on kids," and use Republican majority excesses as a foil.

3. Press forward economic policy to generate jobs, although superficially dull and unpopular, it shows leadership, as in the Mexican bailout, and drives a wedge between Republican internationalists and isolationists.

4. Exploit the new majority's mistakes: for example, tie Republican regulatory reform to far-left contributors, undermining Republican populist appeal.

This is the politics of centrist counterpunching. George might be no tones about it: "Whoever gets to the middle first, and holds it, is the winner."

No wonder speech writers like liberal David Kusnet took flight (litigious agents take note). Clintonites who experienced the angry voter reaction to their lurch to the left now pray that the Republicans will veer far to the right.

Arguments supporting counterpunch strategy:

1. In Mr. Clinton's first two years, necessary compromises hurt his profile as a leader, but next year the media focus will be more on presidential effort than on legislative results.

2. He will not be responsible for every act of Congress, can sharpshoot at failures and—most important—lay blame for any economic downturn on Republicans.

3. The Republican candidates must hit the campaign trail early in '95, while Mr. Clinton can seem to wait a year, making their actions look politically motivated and his look presidential.

4. The nature of popularity's pendulum is to swing. Six months ago, Bob Dole was Darth Vader and now he's Mr. Rogers, says George, answering those who think Mr. Clinton's problems will get worse before they get worst.

Clintonites used to pretend that they most feared Dan Quayle, in the hope of encouraging a nomination triumph of the far right. In reality, most worry most about California Governor Pete Wilson, because "that puts the mother lode in peril," but doubt that he'll be chosen. They see the new, genial Dole as a problem; Phil Gramm less so; Lamar Alexander

more so. Newt Gingrich? "We should be so lucky."

The idea is to present Bill Clinton in 1996 as possessing the energy of youth combined with the experience of the presidency—"the safe choice."

Sounds bizarre; ignores the looming Whitewater and Tyson investigations; precludes more staff appointments; foul-ups or a Mexican standoff; relies on a third party splitting the Republican vote. But no old Nixon hand will say they never come back.

The New York Times

Religions Lose Their Moral Edge

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON—If you are a basketball fan, you have seen him: the big guy who loves to shoot the outside shot, or when he does play near the basket, persists in bringing the ball to chest level before going up for a shot.

Such a player wastes his natural advantage. The tall man who brings the ball down to his chest becomes, in effect, no taller than the much shorter guard who may smack the ball out of his hands. This sort of player, coaches say, is a big man "playing small."

I thought of this advantage-wasting giant recently when I had occasion to speak to a church group in Mississippi. Why? Because it aptly describes the church in America: endlessly involved in things that other agencies might do just as well but neglecting the position it is uniquely qualified to hold: the moral center.

The point is not to criticize churches that run nursery schools or tutorial programs or housing developments but to caution them that their more important work is the inculcation of moral values—not to talk them out of feeding the hungry or housing the homeless but to remind them of their unique standing to reclaim them.

This must seem a strange message from a not particularly religious writer, but I am increasingly struck by two phenomena. The first is the growing sense that America's major failings are not political or economic but moral. The second is the discovery that the most successful social programs are those that are driven, even if only tacitly, by moral or religious values.

Evidence of the first phenomenon is available at the neighborhood bookstore, where William Bennett's "Book of Virtues" and James Q. Wilson's "The Moral Sense" have been joined by Gertrude Himmelfarb's "The Demoralization of Society."

What these books have in common is the notion that cure for what ails America must, in significant measure, be spiritual—or at the very least, moral.

The second phenomenon seems too obvious to miss: Those programs that help people to change their lives (as opposed to merely feeding their physical hunger) are the programs with strong elements of the spiritual.

Often, this spiritual side is obscured by "technique" or "philosophy," as in cases ranging from Afrocentric classrooms to 12-step recovery programs. Sometimes it is so expressly religious that government funders walk away.

But the church does not have to walk away. Government worries, of necessity, about the constitutional issues involved in the public funding of spiritual-based programs. But the U.S. Constitution anticipates that the church will be involved in such programs. And still the church persists in playing away from its strength—its potential for spiritual regeneration.

Marvin Olasky, the University of Texas journalism professor, says he recently spent a few nights as a "homeless" person on the streets of Washington. Every shelter he visited plied him with as many sandwiches and soft drinks as he wanted, he told me. But nobody asked him the first question about how he became homeless or what he thought might help him toward independent living.

Doesn't the neglect of the spiritual help explain the persistence not just of homelessness but of teen pregnancy, substance abuse, school failure and all the other problems we tend to see as stemming primarily from bad economics or racism? Shouldn't organized religion take the lead in doing what the rest of us fear to try?

"We have been looking for cures in all the wrong places," says Robert Woodson, head of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (and a layman). "We don't have a crisis in recreation or social services or consumer capacity. Certainly our children need these things, and need jobs too. But these things have no redemptive quality, and what our young people need above all is to be redeemed."

Washington Post Writers Group

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: China Surrenders

WEI-HAI-WEI—Admiral Ting has surrendered. Yesterday and today a heavy cannonade was directed against the remaining Chinese ships and island forts both from the Japanese fleets and the shore batteries. This afternoon (Feb. 12) while the Japanese warships were hard at work a white flag was seen by the watchers on shore flying from the nearest Chinese gunboat and then from the others.

1920: 'Signals to Mars'

NEW YORK—Mr. Thomas A. Edison, commenting on the statement of Marconi that untraced wireless calls might come from Mars, stated that such a thing is possible. "Existing machinery is able to send signals to Mars," said Mr. Edison. "The question is, have the beings there instru-

ments delicate enough to hear us? They say that Martians are as far ahead of humans as we are ahead of chimpanzees. If that is true they must have such apparatus."

1945: Gestapo Warned

NEW YORK—Punishment not only of Nazi leaders but of Gestapo officers who were directly involved in crimes against religious and national minorities was called for last night (Feb. 12) by Hertzert C. Fell, former U.S. representative on the UN War Crimes Commission, at a meeting of the American Jewish conference. "It will not do to hang the leaders, then pat the smaller men in the Gestapo on the back and tell them not to do it again. We ask for justice, not revenge," said Mr. Fell. "At least 10 million people died indirectly as a result of the war. Is it too much to ask that one man should hang for ten murders?"

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سكزا من الامم

OPINION/LETTERS

Orphanages? But We Can't Even Get Day Care Right

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — When the talk of the times turned to orphanages for non-orphan, I confess that a small, cartoon-like light bulb went on over my head. Here was an idea with great potential.

If we were going to take the children of poor mothers and raise them in group homes or centers, why not start modestly and cheaply. Why not start with part-time orphanages? Why not keep them open during working hours? We could call it day care.

After all, the folks who favor 24-hour care would certainly favor eight- or 10-hour care. Anyone who likes Boys Town would like Preschool Town.

I know, I know, they might see through my ploy. It will be hard to get a child care subcontract into the Contract With America. For reasons that escape me, child care is considered a tired old liberal idea while orphanages are a bright new conservative idea.

Still, the whole argument about poverty and work, welfare and workfare, hangs on a familiar question: Who will take care of the children?

For decades now, many on the political right have believed that mothers with small children should not work outside the home, but that welfare mothers should get a job. Meanwhile, many on the political left have defended working mothers but have been uneasy pushing poor women into their ranks.

Today, at the ideological core of this debate are the families, struggling and juggling with work and kids, who have concluded that if they can do it, so can welfare mothers. More to the point, if they have to do it, so should welfare mothers.

Into this emotional and heated debate now comes a new and critical study of the quality of child care. A team of psychologists and economists from four universities — Yale, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the universities of Denver and North Carolina — examined 400 child care centers and tested children in four states.

They came to the depressing but not surprising conclusion that the vast majority of children in these centers were getting care that was "mediocre in quality, sufficiently poor to interfere with children's emotional and intellectual development." Only one in seven centers provided both the security and the stimulation worthy of a high rating.

The youngest of the children fare the worst. About 40 percent of the infant and toddler rooms were rated

poor, and, as Sharon Lynn Kagan of Yale says, "When I say poor, I mean poor — broken glass on the playground, unchanged diapers."

This study is one of the first to relate the cost of day care to the quality and the outcome — how kids actually fare. It shows, in the words of Barbara Reisman of the Child Care Action Campaign, that "the ones that have more money do better." This conclusion may seem obvious. But Ms. Reisman says it is rarely spelled out this clearly.

In fact, the better centers did not cost the parents more. The extra money came to the centers from sources like block grants, private funds and corporations. The difference in the price tag of mediocre and good care was as little as 10 percent. But when they had the dollars, and had to live up to state standards, centers used the money in ways that matter — in the quality, quantity and constancy of staff.

Perhaps the most startling finding in the study is about parents, the buyers in the child-care market. While the researchers said most care was mediocre or poor, 90 percent of the parents said their child care was good. The parents' views may be a form of myopia brought on by guilt. How could I leave my kid at a place I didn't think was good? Or it could be inexperience. How many parents have seen the kind of centers that are the norm in France or Japan?

However you look at it, this is a case of low consumer expectations. And a market that meets them.

For too long, child care has been tangled up in arguments about women's roles, not children's lives. Middle-class mothers felt that any criticism of day care was really criticism of them. Lower income and, especially, single mothers, were forced to be grateful for any child care at all.

Now we may have a wave of welfare mothers searching for places in an underfinanced system threatened even further by cuts in block grants. In this environment, Ms. Kagan of Yale says that parents have to become savvy and more demanding consumers. Those who care about kid stuff have to be savvy citizens.

The question is not just who will take care of kids, but how they will be taken care of.

Have you heard the promises from the orphanage fans? They insist that these will not be Dickensian warehouses but warm, nurturing, high-quality group settings. Well, O.K. Let's give them a try. How about down to disk. Monday to Friday.

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In the Information Age, A New Set of Have-Nots

By Nicholas Negroponte

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — When Newt Gingrich spoke of buying laptop computers for needy Americans, critics promptly dismissed the idea as silly.

But it is not silly at all. It raises a question that does not seem to have occurred to those who brushed aside his suggestion as a case of offering cake to the star-

MEANWHILE

ing: Just who are the needy? Who are the have-nots?

Most Americans over 30, rich or poor, have been left out of the digital world. Even though 35 percent of households have at least one personal computer, and home computers will represent 70 percent of PC sales this year, adults tend to use them for such specific purposes as word processing, simple accounting and business applications that allow them to work at home.

Children, on the other hand, use them for everything from homework to games to dating. Plenty of adult Americans are computer-illiterate. Fewer and fewer 10-year-olds are. None are, if you count Nintendo and Sega — as I do.

Two forces are working at once. Parents feel obligated to prepare their children by buying them a home computer, just as my parents felt obligated to buy an encyclopedia. This includes 30 percent of

households with children and less than \$30,000 of annual income. Children, meanwhile, find that computers are at that wonderful intersection of playing and learning and that they can take over and control the digital world without parental intervention. It can be their own medium, not someone else's.

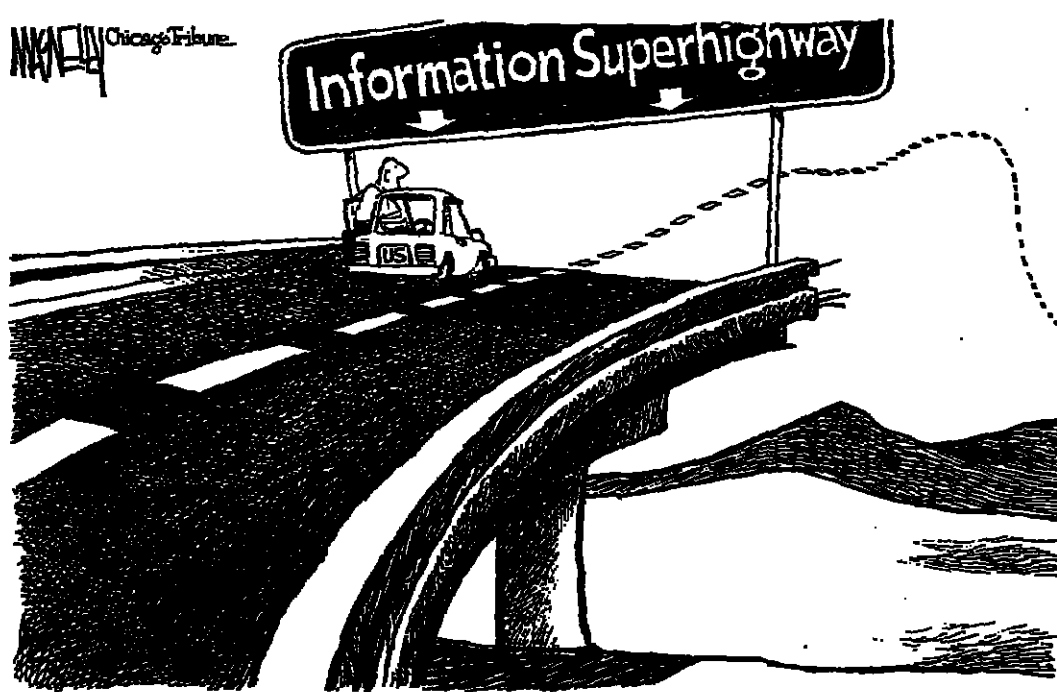
Together, these two forces helped push the sales of personal computers ahead of televisions for the first time last year. By the year 2000 I believe that as many homes will have a computer as have a television. In fact, many Americans will be watching television in the upper-right-hand corner of their PC screens.

Who are these people? They are the post-MTV generation, who are finding that there is more entertainment on the Internet than all the "networks" combined.

They meet, play and even get married in cyberspace, a land that has no material bounds or geographic limits. The boy next door may be 10,000 miles away.

Weightless, sizeless, colorless bits, those 1s and 0s that travel at the speed of light, are the DNA of a wired society of on-line people. And the ones who know how to navigate it — the digerati — are, for the most part, the young.

Conversely, many affluent and middle-aged Americans are suddenly have-nots. Paradoxically, the



elderly, especially widows and widowers, are turning to computers and on-line communities.

Seniormet(at)aol.com is growing at almost 10 percent a month.

The digital revolution, blind to wealth, has left many powerful people behind — and, increasingly, nations too.

Consider two countries with roughly the same population, Germany and Mexico. More than half of all Germans are over 40. More than half of all Mexicans are under 20. Which country is in a position to benefit more from the digital revolution in a world where a com-

puter will cost less than a bicycle by the year 2000?

As developing nations install new telecommunications systems, they will leapfrog over First World countries with older ones. Already, Thailand has more cellular telephones per capita than the United States.

The combination of starting from scratch and having a young population can be a major asset.

Back in the United States, the average age of an Internet user is 23 and rapidly dropping. In the digital era, these people are the haves.

The have-nots — the digitally homeless, the truly needy — are the

large number of older, middle-class Americans, often highly educated, who couldn't tell a CD-ROM from the World Wide Web.

If you are in this group, and if you have a child or a grandchild between, say, 10 and 15, ask him or her to help you get started.

That's how I do it. We have a lot to learn from the young.

The writer, founder and director of the Media Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is author of "Being Digital," about the coming information age. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A NATO of Consensus

Regarding "Political Pressure Grows to Enlarge Membership" (Feb. 10) by Steven Erlanger:

The reporter attributes to an "official" (with the implication that it was a NATO staff member) the words, "We don't need any more Frances, Spains, Greeces or Turkey's."

Such sentiments are in complete contradiction to the alliance's views

and policies. The aforementioned countries are full members of the alliance, and their contribution to the general security and stability of Europe is most valuable.

The North Atlantic alliance is built on consensus and solidarity among its members: Statements such as the one mentioned above neither reflect reality nor the thinking of the International Staff or any member nation in the alliance.

J. P. SHEA
NATO Spokesman.
Brussels.

Heads Back in the Sand

Regarding "Bosnia, Groaty, Beit Lid: And They Say It's Never Happen Again?" (Opinion, Jan. 28) by William Pfaff:

In his column on the 50th anni-

versary of the liberation of Auschwitz, Mr. Pfaff lists three contemporary instances of man's inhumanity to man: Bosnia, Chechnya and the recent terrorist bombings in Israel. He writes, "It seems worth talking about these things together because to do so emphasizes how insecure our world actually is."

The historians Will and Ariel Durant showed us in their 1968 book "The Lessons of History," that of 3,421 years of recorded human history, only 268 had seen no war. We also know that those who fail to learn the lessons of history are doomed to repeat them.

Unfortunately, the grand overriding truth that we learn from history is that mankind refuses to learn from history.

After each war, the masses as well as the political and intellectual lead-

ers quickly don their ostrich costumes, stick their collective heads in the sand, and give in once again to the fantasy that peace is the norm and war a temporary aberration.

Mr. Pfaff says that "genocidal war is back." No, Mr. Pfaff, it is not back. It never left.

JEFF COBB,
Frankfurt.

For All Who Serve

Regarding "Sprawling, Metastasizing, Undisciplined, Approaching Self-Parody" (Opinion, Jan. 30) by George F. Will:

Mr. Will complains (a bad habit of his) that participants in President Bill Clinton's Americorps program cannot be considered volunteers because they receive stipends (in the form of wages and

tuition reimbursement) from the federal government.

I wonder if Mr. Will would apply the same criticism to the volunteer army, which has been "paying off" members of the armed forces since the end of World War II (through the G.I. Bill). Shouldn't these men and women be expected to serve from a sense of pure patriotism, just as Mr. Will expects Americorps volunteers to work for free, out of dedication to community service?

Both in Americorps and in the armed services, some of America's finest youth are passing up the opportunity to work in the private sector so that they can serve and strengthen their country. The compensation these volunteers receive is justified and more than deserved.

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Léonard Says It With Flowers

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — His heart is in flowers. His art is in flowers. And no, we are not talking about St. Valentine, but the man behind Léonard — the French fashion house that has blossomed across the globe.

Daniel Tribouillard, Léonard's president, is in his airy Paris studio. Outside are gray slate roofs; inside, a hothouse of flowers created in delicate brushstrokes. Here, balls of fluffy, pink peonies; there, vivid anemones; and, of course, the luxuriant orchids that are Léonard's signature.

There are orchids in pallid colors with attenuated petals and sinuous leaves, or exotic blooms colored purple, lagoon blue and jungle green against a midnight-blue ground. And always with a border (another Léonard motif) framing the central pattern like a picture.

Tribouillard was 23 years old when Jacques Léonard appointed him designer and company director in 1958. Last month, he turned 60 and heads an empire of printed scarves, ties, men's and women's clothing and accessories, porcelain and homewares that grossed 500 million French francs (about \$95 million) in 1994 — 65 percent in Asia where Tribouillard is a fashion emperor.

"I am a businessman with taste — a couturier with a sense of marketing," he says to explain a fashion life divided between management, promotion and super-salesmanship — and Léonard's creative studio.

There seven artists, using Tribouillard's ideas or images from books, spend up to a month on painstaking hand-painted designs in watercolor, mostly floral. Even patterns of shells, Easter eggs, hearts, dice or playing cards always incorporate flowers, which, Tribouillard says, "Léonardizes" the print. But he is concerned for the future of this precise handwork.

"We have to train them — they don't teach this kind of work in art schools — they just do free drawing," he claims. "You have to be young to see clearly. But I fear in the next 20 years we will find no young illustrators. Already, they all want to work with computers. But we are artisans and artists."

At least there are the magnificent archives to draw from. In the basement, below the glossy Paris boutique, is a quarter-century of artworks — in all the different color options and with a sample of the finished fabric. That is created in Lyon using 25 different colors — something only Léonard and Hermès still do, Tribouillard says. Other prints are done in Italy, in Como, or by the silk manufacturer Antonio Ratti, Léonard's business partner since 1987.

It is easy to see why the Japanese love Léonard's prints so much that they invited Tribouillard in 1984 to create a kimono collection — the first Western designer so honored.

There is something quintessentially Oriental about Léonard's flowers: their delicacy, their exoticism, their lush colors and the graphic way the flora is spread out as if blowing across an empty landscape. Even cottage flowers — dog roses and meadow cornflowers — stand out vividly in intense colors. Fruit is larger than life with succulent grapes and fleshy peaches.

WHY flowers? What started as a marriage of convenience turned into a love affair. In the early 1960s, Tribouillard knew nothing about horticulture — he just picked flowers in contrast to the designs of Emilio Pucci, Italy's maestro of printed fabrics.

"Pucci was always a competitor and I did flowers because he did geometrics — he marked my life," says Tribouillard, who now boasts a flower-covered Paris roof terrace and greenhouses full of rare orchids at his country home.

Léonard also used Pucci's favorite silk jersey, making first fully fashioned knits, then the featherlight, easy-to-pack dresses that were born of the jet age. In Asia especially, the dresses with their graceful drapes and elegant border prints are still the most prized designs. Although Léonard has developed his fashion range to include cheery sportswear and fancier evening clothes, they do not always reveal the same imagination, originality or even the sure hand of the prints themselves.

Hearts and roses are the theme of the current collection — along with the animal prints that Léonard originally invented for Dior in 1959. That means shiny vinyl

mixed with printed cotton for bright summer separates, and cabbage roses on sheer chiffon skirts or slinky silk jersey dresses with a bantam-weight of 45 grams.

"We always start from the fabrics and then look for a silhouette, while our fashion colleagues start with an idea and then look for the fabric," Tribouillard says. "And others might wait to follow a trend but we can't wait. We are obliged to anticipate colors, because we don't just buy six meters of fabric, and mistakes would be big ones."

After a focus on pale and faded colors, when even Léonard offered tawny butterflies fluttering over old-gold chrysanthemums, Tribouillard says that for 1996 he feels for "bright, pastels." In a mono-chrome and minimalist fashion era, the fashion swing against pattern has recently made Léonard a tough sell in Manhattan stores. But Tribouillard believes that there is a change in the fashion cycle and has active plans to open his own store on Madison Avenue.

Around the world, there are 96 boutiques in Japan (five having been destroyed in the recent Kobe earthquake); 12 elsewhere in Asia and the same number in Europe. The newly opened Paris store on Avenue Pierre-Ier-de-Serbie is at the apex of French shopping's "golden triangle" with its base at Avenue Montaigne.

To tend the global business, and for his own multicultural inspiration, Tribouillard spends one-third of each year on the road.

"It's a business when you have to give of yourself," he says. "You can't do this job if you don't like traveling, if you aren't prepared to spend 45 hours in airplanes, if you don't eat foreign food — and when you are no longer capable of selling what you make."

Tribouillard does not look likely to give up on his energetic travels, but already new family seeds are starting to sprout. Along with his redoubtable mother, Denise, who makes handcrafted gloves for couture houses and for Léonard, there is now his daughter, Nathalie, 25, who has been responsible for worldwide licensing since January 1994.

If Tribouillard should ever decide to retire and cultivate his orchids, he knows that Nathalie will propagate in the next millennium all the flowers fit to print.



Tribouillard on the catwalk: his designs on a T-shirt, pantyhose and a jacket, and, inset, one of his prints.

Fashion's Cutting Edge

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Sonia Rykiel held the ox-blood red knife with its sharp steel blade against her white throat and russet hair.

"It is something for a woman to carry in her purse like a pen," said the French fashion designer. "You can use it to cut the pages of a magazine — or to stab a man through the heart."

Very 1990s. Very "Pulp Fiction." Except that Rykiel's latest female accessory, launched in Paris last week, is her design for the most traditional of French knives: the Laguiole, named for a hilltop village on the plateau of Aubrac in Southwest France.

The knife that was created as a tool for shepherds in the Pyrenees has become smart for Parisian homes (and maybe handbags) as a symbol of authentic craftsmanship in a technological age. Although it is much copied, the original is always handmade, and therefore the knives have subtle variations. Some may have an additional blade and corkscrew, with the handles in horn, wood or occasionally ivory and aluminum.

The last designer to put his identity on the Laguiole was Philippe Starck, but Rykiel is the first to give the peasant's knife a female dimension.

Suzy Menkes

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

JOEL BENJAMIN beat Peter Popovic in the World Chess Olympiad.

Seventy years ago the Philadelphia master Bill Ruth promulgated the move 2. Bg5, which makes sure that the white queen bishop will obtain space outside the pawn formation. It also creates the option of Bf6, forcing doubled pawns. The most active countermeasure is 2...Ne4.

After 3 Bf4 d5 4 f3 Nf6, Benjamin adopted a gambit with 5 e4! that was used at least as early as a Jansa-Sokolko game in Amsterdam in 1975. That proceeded with 5...d6 6 Nc3 e7 7 Nf3 a6 8 Bc4 c6 9 Qe2 and yielded White a lead in development that compensated him for the lost pawn. Recently, Black has tried 7...g6 8 Bc4 Bg7 9 Qe2 O-O 10 O-O-O c6.

Popovic declined the pawn with 5...c6 6 c5 Nf6 7 Bc3 c8 8 c3 Nc6, which conceded Benjamin a spatial superiority, as in a French Defense.

After 19...b5, Popovic had blocked off the queenside, but Benjamin's 20 f5 gave him an advantage on the other wing.

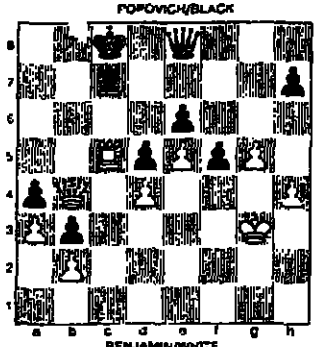
On 27 Kh3 Popovic might have given some thought to the bold 27...Bc7?; the plan being to answer 28 Rf7 by the unclear 28...b4? Instead, he gave Benjamin the bishop-pair with the hopeless 27...Bg3? 28 Kg3.

Popovic got his bishop into play with 37...Na5 38 Rc3 Bd3, but Benjamin just squeaked through the time control with four seconds left on his digital clock after 39 Rf7 Rc7 40 Rd7 Rd7. He said: "I thought for 32 minutes and worked out a win. Black's moves are more or less forced after that."

His 41 Bb4! was the key. On 41...Bf5 42 Ba5, Popovic could not play 42...Bh3? because of 43 Qf8! Ka7 44 Bc7! Qb5 45 Kh3, winning a piece.

On 45 Bf5, 45...Rc5 46 de g4 47 Qb4 Kc8 48 h4 d4 49 c6 Qe7 50 Qf8 Qd8 51 Qd8 Kd8 52 h5 would yield Benjamin a won king-and-pawn ending.

After 47...Qe8, Benjamin



forced the same pawn structure anyway with 48 Qa5! Rc5 49 Qa8 Kd7 50 Qe8 Kc8 51 de and Popovic gave up.

WHITE		BLACK	
1	g4	1	g4
2	h4	2	h4
3	h4	3	h4
4	h4	4	h4
5	h4	5	h4
6	h4	6	h4
7	h4	7	h4
8	h4	8	h4
9	h4	9	h4
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59	h4	59	h4
60	h4	60	h4

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The 5 Winners of Linguaphone Language Courses featuring books, tapes and videos in any one of 30 languages are:

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5. Michael Ogg, Brussels, Belgium

The IHT and Linguaphone wish to thank all the readers who participated in the competition.

The correct answers to the three questions are as follows.

- Q1. What are the official languages of Belgium?
- A. Flemish, French and German
- Q2. Which language is native to Brittany, (France)?
- A. Breton
- Q3. Apart from English, what is the other official language of Ireland?
- A. Irish

LINGUAPHONE
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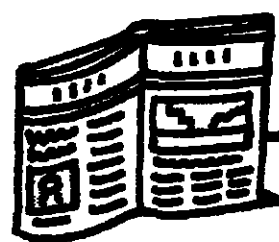
BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Monseigneur Jacques Gallot, former bishop of Evreux in France, is reading "Dieu existe: Je l'ai toujours senti," by François Verny.

"It is a beautiful book, so sensitively written, as well as having a powerful connection with current events and the question of faith. It's an enriching experience."

(Marcelle Katz, IHT)



KOREAN DYNASTY: Hyundai and Chung Ju Yung

By Donald Kirk. 382 pages. \$25 paperback. M. E. Sharpe.

Reviewed by Philip Bowring

THE story of Hyundai and its founder, Chung Ju Yung, is an epic — a 20th-century epic of Korean drive and a corporate epic in the league of Andrew Carnegie or Standard Oil. The author, Donald Kirk, is no Homer. But this is by far the best effort to date in English to describe how this remarkable man came to symbolize modern Korea by challenging many of the assumptions that Koreans, and their allies in the West, took for granted.

Chung the Confucian, who brooked no dissent from subordinates, the family patriarch who ruled a tribe of brothers and sons, was also Chung the rebel, the opportunist with no time for the old way of doing things, nor for the Confucian bureaucrats in ministries of this or that who resented the wealth and power of a largely uneducated man and sought at times to humble him, at others to mould Hyundai to their own designs.

For a liberal Western journalist, Kirk proves a surprisingly sympathetic observer, seldom allowing his views of autocracy or even of the strong-arm tactics used against Hyun-

dai's nascent union movement in the late '80s to descend into preachiness. Chung's Hyundai was a product of the Park Chung Hee years of almost manic drive to succeed against all obstacles, where personal ambition, determination to set seemingly impossible goals and nationalist drive to put Korea on the world map came together in an era that was harsh and heroic.

The Korean experience of the past 30 years is instructive because of how little resemblance it bears either to American views of the preeminence of market forces and sheer greed as motivating force. Nor was the driving force belief in a god or an ideology, nor even the Confucian precepts of respect for authority and elders. If it can be defined at all it was personal determination of the upwardly mobile, their energies released by the confusion of the war years and the breakdown of traditional authority, plus the

nationalism always strong in Korea and reinvigorated by the end of Japanese occupation.

For Chung, as for Park, nationalism was to be expressed in the drive to catch up with Japan and America rather than follow the Kim Il Sung version of Korean nationalism — putting up shutters against the outside world. The single-minded goal was to grow big, strong and proud. Profits were not an end in themselves — they were the means to get bigger. Chung, the hands-on entrepreneur who would pick up a shovel himself if need be, was first into overseas construction, first into the Middle East, first into shipbuilding — a breathtakingly bold move from nothing into supertankers — and successively into cars, heavy engineering, computer chips, and so forth. Failures there were aplenty. Many successes were helped by a friendly government supplying cheap credit and other assistance. But Hyundai was no

stooge. Chung led from the front.

Things never went quite so well for Chung after Park's death. Chun Doo Hwan's regime was too corrupt; Roh Tae Woo too keen to play to the anti-chaebol (big business group) sentiment of the people, and the bureaucracy. Chung finally met a hurdle that not even he could leap over — the 1992 presidential race when he was soundly defeated by Kim Young Sam.

Chung might be admired for what he had done for Korea. His ability to adjust to an unfamiliar democracy and even to trade unions was admirable. But Koreans rightly judged he had more than enough power and influence, not to mention money, already. But Hyundai itself was too big, too important to be more than bruised by Chung's political failure. The patriarch moved to the sidelines, but the colossus he created moves on. Institutionalized determination to stay on top substitutes for Chung's personal helmanship, size and discipline substitute for originality.

Chung and Hyundai may deserve a biographer of the first rank, but this is the best there is to date and deserves attention from anyone wanting the beginnings of an understanding of Korea's extraordinary postwar feats, the work of remarkable men not of economic theories.

Philip Bowring is a journalist based in Hong Kong.

International Education

Thailand Remakes A Remote Village

Formerly Poor, It Now Aims to Be Education Center

By Michael Richardson

DOI TUNG, Thailand — In May 1989, the mother of Thailand's King Bhumibol Adulyadej planted some seedlings to mark the official launch of an ambitious project to reforest and rehabilitate a large area of degraded land and impoverished villages.

Six years later, the project of Her Royal Highness Sri Narindra the Princess Mother, who is 94, has brought a dramatic transformation both to the landscape of Doi Tung, and to the living standards of the hill people in the area.

The villages of Doi Tung, which means Flag Mountain in the northern Thai language, now have primary schools, electricity, clean running water, ready access to medical care and a network of roads leading to towns, markets and outside jobs. The average per capita income of the 10,400 residents of Doi Tung, which is about 45 kilometers (28 miles) from the town of Chiang Rai in northern Thailand, has more than tripled since the program began.

With the development project now well established and continuing to expand in scope, its managers have decided to take another ambitious step.

They have invited Geelong Grammar School, one of Australia's leading private educational institutions, to establish a

Continued on Page 16



Students at the Victoria, British Columbia, branch of United World Colleges, eight schools founded in hopes of fostering world peace.

When Peace Forms Part of the Curriculum

By Thomas Fuller

THINK of the Cold War and images of missile factories, fallout shelters and spy agencies come to mind — but probably not a network of secondary schools designed to foster peace.

Yet both the United World Colleges, founded within months of the Cuban missile crisis, and the spies were products of the same era. The school was the vision of a man who had fled Hitler's Germany and was determined to create a world-wide educational network that would teach students as much about international cooperation and peace

as it would about math, history and science.

And while today's spies are scrambling to adjust to a post-Cold War world, United World Colleges still sees plenty of areas where its work is unfinished.

"Of course we have worries," says Colin Jenkins, headmaster of College of the Atlantic in Wales, the oldest United World College. "We are seeing in our world the rise of nationalism. We only have to look at Bosnia. We only have to look at refugee crises in Rwanda, Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan. I think the world doesn't actually look too great," he says.

Today, there are eight United World Colleges located in the United States, Canada,

Wales, Italy, Singapore, Venezuela, Swaziland and Hong Kong. Each is independent financially but tied to a central office in London, which deals with alumni affairs and provides information about the colleges to prospective students.

Headmasters from the eight schools meet several times a year to discuss issues of curriculum, fundraising and the possibility of opening new schools.

Each United World College holds an annual seminar called Global Concerns, where topics

such as economic development, the environment and conflict resolution are discussed.

But administrators at the schools say that most of the international cooperation occurs outside the classroom and that these seminars do nothing more than "provide a laboratory for discussion," in the words of Mr. Jenkins.

Mark Hoffman, chairman of the school's International Board in London, explains the mission of the schools:

"The UWC was founded on

the idea that young people between 16 and 19 in that very formative period just before they're conscripted into the military and called up to shoot each other, can make lasting friendships which transcend the typical national educational experience.

"Supranational may sound a bit grand, but it's not a program of studies that was dictated by any national curriculum body or educational authority — so that the students would

Continued on Page 13

Broader Horizons In MBA Programs

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — No department in America's universities is changing more quickly than its famed graduate schools of business. They are adapting to globalization of commerce in the real world by seeking out teachers and, above all, students from other countries to internationalize their courses.

Of the 450,000 foreign students at American universities in the last academic year, 87,000 were specializing in business, more than any other field. Of those, 16,719 were enrolled in programs leading to a Master of Business Administration, according to the Institute of International Education. They represented 14 percent of all foreign graduate students, second only to the 22 percent in engineering.

The typical MBA candidate is 28 years old and has several years of work experience. Admissions officers say foreign as well as domestic applicants closely monitor Business Week magazine's annual ranking of the top 20 schools before deciding whether to shell out \$70,000 in tuition and living expenses for the two-year MBA course.

Most seek an advanced degree to enhance promotion prospects in their late 30s, when companies seek more breadth and strategic ability. Admissions officers look beyond an applicant's academic record to find young high-fliers who know what they want to do in business.

At the top five schools — Pennsylvania's Wharton, Northwestern's Kellogg, Chicago's Stanford, and Harvard, in that order — the percentage of international students ranges from 20 to 30 and in general has doubled in the past decade. With applications from Americans running well ahead of last year as the economy revives, the schools do not really need foreign students, but they definitely want them.

Widely criticized during the 1980s for producing managers who watched only the bottom line no matter what the human cost, the business schools are increasing their stress on management skills and transnational business problems because the students themselves demand it.

"We teach business, and business now is definitely global," said Steve Christakos, director of admissions for Kellogg, who formerly held the same post at Wharton. "How can we discuss it without having people right in the class who can remind us of the different ways of the world?"

Mr. Christakos views himself as recruiting an international "symphony orchestra" of students. At New York University's Stern School, which exploits its ties with Wall Street to

Continued on Page 15

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

At French School, Education for Life

By Barry James

PARIS — With the aim of "increasing the sum of knowledge and the numbers of the knowable," a revolutionary school called the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers established a singular institution that now provides high-quality scientific and professional education to more than 100,000 students each year.

The Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers, or national conservatory of arts and crafts, is an educational creation straight out of the Age of the Enlightenment, with its emphasis on self-improvement and its belief in the perfectibility of man by the application of science and technology.

Grégoire, who was bishop of Blois before becoming a member of the revolutionary National Convention in 1792, was instrumental in setting up of the conservatory just over two centuries ago. He wanted to increase the knowledge of working men and break the hold that secretive guilds and corporations had over the new technology of the day.

Grégoire, who as a village priest had opened one of France's first popular libraries, also believed the school would help end France's dependence on foreign industry.

CNAM was intended to become a partner in the task of rebuilding the nation after war and revolution, along with the Polytechnique school for officers and engineers, the Ecole Normale Supérieure for col-

lege teachers and the School of Oriental Languages for diplomats and interpreters.

Grégoire envisioned a school to "perfect the nation's industry, give value to the mechanical arts, provide education for all and enlighten ignorance."

That remains true today. The Conservatoire is France's leading provider of continuing education and a technological pioneer in an educational system that critics say is otherwise hidebound by tradition. While the system is heavily slanted toward initial education, the CNAM is one of the few national organizations working on the principle of continuous and life-long education. Its Latin motto is "Omnes docet" — it teaches all.

It works closely with industry to provide part-time education in more than 400 subjects, all of them closely related to specific careers and scientific or technical qualifications. It gives adult students, many of whom already have professional qualifications or first degrees, a chance to upgrade their knowledge in a flexible although academically rigorous manner.

The Conservatoire is not for the faint of heart. It takes many students up to 10 years of studying between 20 and 30 hours a week in their spare time to earn the coveted diploma of a "CNAM engineer."

The school's authorities are looking into ways of reducing this period by allowing professional as well as academic experience to be credited. Subjects, divided into seven main

areas, range from ergonomics to nuclear engineering.

Unlike other universities, CNAM looks outside the usual teaching field for its professors and lecturers. They are usually working engineers, business men, accountants, magistrates and the like. It's also a challenge for the teachers, many of whom have students in certain areas who know as much or more than they do. The school describes its method as "professionals teaching professionals."

Because of the need to keep up with fast-moving technologies, the Conservatoire has constantly to re-evaluate its curriculum and teaching methods. Its chair of mathematical machines was created long before computers came into general use. It introduced systems integration when this was still an embryonic science. The school, which creates a new chair on average every 30 months, is in the process of setting up one on radiation protection and envisages another that will be concerned with citizens' rights.

Although higher-level courses require prior qualifications, students need no formal diplomas to enter CNAM. After a subscription charge of 650 francs (\$122), course fees are minimal. About 55 percent of the school's 540 million franc budget is paid by the Ministry of Education.

In 1952, CNAM opened branches in Lille, Lyons, Nantes and Nancy. This was the first step toward turning the Conservatoire from a Paris-based to a national organization with branches in more than 50 cities and programs in several foreign countries, including Spain, Greece, Lebanon, Romania, Tunisia and Morocco. The branches themselves have decentralized, turning the CNAM into a web of

teaching centers reaching into scores of cities and towns.

Some of the centers are highly specialized, such as an aerodynamics institute at Saint Cyn, which is widely consulted on wind resistance problems. Clients have included Greg LeMond, the American cycle champion, and Chamel tunnel train designers.

The Conservatoire boasts that if a student cannot get to it for any reason, it will go to the student. This is becoming increasingly feasible with the development of multimedia techniques that are being increasingly used to link students in isolated centers with other students and teachers in the main branches. At centers in Paris, Nîmes and Montpellier, students follow the same courses simultaneously on interactive computer screens.

As befitting an institution founded by a former bishop, the Conservatoire has a strong ecclesiastical air, since it occupied the buildings and grounds of the Priory of Saint-Martin-Des-Champs, abandoned in the revolution.

The library, with access to 140,000 books including thousands of volumes seized from the clergy and the aristocracy during the 1789 revolution, is housed in the former refectory. The school's famous museum, known to anyone who has read Umberto Eco's "Foucault's Pendulum," is in the converted church.

The museum is closed for restoration work that has long been delayed by the discovery of Merovingian tombs under the foundations. It is expected to reopen in 1997, along with a new branch at Saint-Denis, north of Paris, to house the reserve collection.

BARRY JAMES is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Teaching at Home Gains Adherents

By Laura Colby

NEW YORK — On a recent day, Françoise Joiris was building a geodesic dome out of plastic wrap and popsicle sticks in the middle of her living room.

Ms. Joiris wasn't indulging some kind of New Age hobby. She was just trying to teach her 7-year-old son, Julien, about geometry, and her 5-year-old daughter, Céline, about botany — the Buckminster Fuller-style dome will double as a greenhouse for some plants and flowers.

The Joiris are among an estimated one million children in America — and thousands more elsewhere in the world — whose parents have opted to teach them at home. The reasons are as numerous as the families themselves. In the case of Mrs. Joiris, the decision came from a reluctance to send her children to overcrowded and often dangerous New York City public schools combined with an inability to pay the high tuition of private schools in the area.

Other families choose home schooling for religious reasons, or because a child has been bullied by schoolmates, or simply because the child seems unenthusiastic about learning in a formal school environment. "It all comes down to one reason: that in their particular circumstances, schooling was no longer working for the child," says Roland Meighan, a professor of education at the University of Nottingham in England who has studied home schooling for nearly two decades.

In Britain, Mr. Meighan estimates that more than 10,000 families are teaching their children at home, up from only a handful when he began studying the phenomenon in 1977. He adds that on average, about 100 families a month are opting out of the school system. "It's been a quiet educational revolution," he says.

In the United States, home schooling is legal in all 50 states, although parents who pull their children out of school are sometimes challenged legally. In Britain, while education is compulsory, school is not.

Home schooling movements have also sprung up in France, Italy, the Netherlands and parts of Scandinavia. But the situation varies in other European countries. In Germany, for instance, home schooling is illegal for German citizens — a hold-over from the Nazi era, according to Mr. Meighan, when Hitler wanted to exert maximum control over youth. (There is, however, an active group of home schoolers among U.S. military personnel and other foreigners in Germany, who are exempt from this law.) Poland re-

cently lifted a ban on home schooling that dated from its time as a satellite of the Soviet Union.

Experts say that children schooled at home — even when they are taught by parents who have no formal teaching background — are often academic overachievers. Studies by the National Home Education Research Institute in the United States show that home schooled children typically performed at or above the 80th percentile in standardized national tests of skills such as reading, language and math.

Of those surveyed who "graduated" from high school — gained the equivalent of a diploma through tests — slightly more than half went on to college, the study, made in 1990, showed.

The reason children schooled at home do well academically, experts say, is they benefit from the one-on-one dialogue that is so important to the development of language and other skills in very young, preschool children. In traditional classrooms with 20 or more students, opportunities for this kind of dialog are severely limited.

But what about the non-academic aspects of schooling?

One of the benefits of traditional schooling often cited by parents is "socialization" — getting children used to belonging to a group and learning how to interact with their peers. Children kept at home miss out on this important part of childhood.

But home schooling parents say that, in the United States in particular, the positive experiences of group life can often turn into negatives as children grapple with peers carrying guns or using drugs. They also point out that children who are schooled at home tend to interact with a wider range of ages of people, often giving them better communications skills.

"If the children can converse with adults, they don't have trouble communicating with their peers," says Diane Smith, who is home schooling her own four children, and they are often in better position to withstand peer pressure.

Further information can be obtained from:

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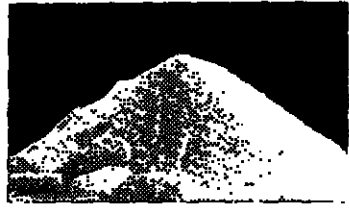
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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Spanish School Offers a Place in the Sun for Learning

By Barry James

A rival totalitarian systems cast a shadow over Europe in the early 1930s, a group of Spanish intellectuals launched an experiment in tolerance and international understanding that continues to benefit thousands of students today. The Menéndez y Pelayo International University in Santander offers what its first rector, Ramón Menéndez Pidal, called a combination of "vacation and fruitfulness." The university was founded in 1932 by the recently installed Second Republic with the aim of "organizing general courses and conferences on varied themes of general interest."

building is set on a peninsula dominating the Cantabrian coast resort.

The university, which is partly funded by the Ministry of Education, has autonomous status. It has a permanent secretariat in Madrid and branches in the cities of La Coruña, Seville, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Valencia, Cuenca, Barcelona and Jaca, but its symbolic home remains the palace in Santander.

Last year, about 16,000 people attended one- or two-week courses on a range of subjects from sociology to health reform. Apart from the more than 60 subjects of general interest, often taught by the leading specialists in their field, the university offers highly regarded courses on Spanish language, interpretation, literature and culture for foreign students at one of its two centers in Santander.

About 1,300 foreign students, including particularly large contingents from Germany and Japan, are expected to attend the courses from July to September this year.

Most people attend the courses for personal enlightenment, and the university does not exist to issue diplomas or degrees. Nevertheless, its certificates of course completion are exchangeable for credits in the Spanish education system and at some foreign universities.

The language school is an integral part of the university's philosophy, for it is in this foreign outreach that it finds much of its raison d'être. Foreign students are integrated into the overall cultural context of the university, and are encouraged to take part in the general activities, including literary conferences given by distinguished writers each Tuesday evening.

The idea of a summer university actually began with an English university professor, E. Allison Peers, who in 1921 organized Spanish courses in Liverpool. A couple of years later, Miguel Arigas, the director of the Menéndez y Pelayo library in Santander, contacted the Spanish Center for Historical Studies with the aim of setting up general courses in

the city. From these beginnings came the idea of establishing a permanent university with a specific democratic and internationalist ethos.

Spain was then to a large extent detached geographically and mentally behind the Pyrenees, and the summer university was seen as a means of breaking out of this intellectual isolation. It was supported by many of the most prestigious Spanish intellectuals and writers of the time, including Miguel de Unamuno, José Ortega y Gasset, Gregorio Marañón, Dámaso Alonso, Américo Castro, Salvador de Madariaga and Federico García Lorca.

It was a short-lived experiment, for in 1936 General Francisco Franco issued his famous manifesto against the Republic. In July, a right-wing uprising erupted on the mainland, and as Hugh Thomas described it, "there was to spread over Spain a great cloud of violence, in which all the quarrels and enmities of so many generations would find full outlet."

Although Santander held

out through much of the Civil War as a Republican bastion, the university was forced to close. In 1945, Spain under the Falangist dictatorship of Franco was more isolated than ever, and it was therefore decided to recommence the courses for foreigners, which were held in a variety of buildings around Santander. A purpose-built school for foreign students, known as Las Llamas, was added in 1958.

With the return of democracy, the Menéndez y Pelayo university regained its soul and rediscovered its vocation as a bed of ideas and cultural exchanges in a vibrant society. Greatly expanded, it has become as its founders envisaged an important forum for debate. It stresses the idea that culture allied to concepts of pluralism and liberty can be an effective force for modernization and social change. At the same time, the organizers do not forget that people attend the university for fun as well as learning. Most of the courses coincide with a summer season of theatrical events, concerts

and *tertulias* in Santander and the other cities.

The university engages particular subjects on the frontiers of knowledge, which are often too new or experimental to be on the curriculums of conventional universities. The present rector, Ernest Lluch, a former health minister, for example, has introduced courses on medicine and biotechnology, law, economics, communications, artificial intelligence and information technology.

The university invites prominent personalities from the worlds of politics, science, culture or philosophy to give lectures or take courses.

The university is an intellectual tribute to Santander's most famous native son. The critic, historian and writer Marcelino Menéndez y Pelayo held the chair of Spanish literature at the University of Madrid for many years and later became director of the National Library.

He died in 1912, after bequeathing his library of 40,000 volumes to Santander.

Peace Is Part of the Curriculum for United World Colleges

Continued from Page 11

be able to have a personal foundation for international understanding and goodwill that would last their lifetime."

The school was founded by Kurt Hahn, an Austrian educator who, after being imprisoned in Nazi Germany for his views on that regime, fled to England where he also started Outward Bound, a popular outdoor program designed to foster leadership and teamwork among participants.

Frustrated to see that the Cold War had started so soon after World War II had ended, Mr. Hahn wanted to create a school that would mix students from as many countries as possible and allow them to learn together, outside their national educational systems.

The idea enjoyed support from Lord Mountbatten — himself Anglo-German — and his great nephew, Prince Charles, who became president of the organization in 1978. The school is in the process of finding a new president to replace Prince Charles, who after 17 years at the helm has decided to step down.

The school's administrators say they try to recruit students who have traveled little, per-

haps never having left their home country.

"We are not catering for the international clientele who because their parents are diplomats or international businessmen or whatever are already circulating around the world," said David Sutcliffe, headmaster of the United World College of the Adriatic based near Trieste, Italy.

"We are taking Poles from Poland and Africans from Africa. They are coming straight out of their national systems; they are very, very well regarded in their national systems and now they're being plunged into this international atmo-

sphere with colleagues of the same ability and range. That generates dynamics within the college that are very unusual, very different from the dynamics you would get in a standard international school."

To ensure the diversity of the student body, the Adriatic school has strict quotas for its students: 25 percent are Italian; 25 percent Western European and North American; 25 percent are from developing countries in Africa and Latin America; and 25 percent are from Eastern Europe. These quotas differ for each school.

All students at the Adriatic

college are on full scholarships.

"They either win the scholarship or they don't get it," said Mr. Sutcliffe. Most of the funds for his school come from the Italian government.

Additional funding for the Adriatic school and the other schools come from national committees worldwide, which also select the students from their respective countries for admission. Not all of the schools provide full scholarships for their entire student bodies. The Armand Hammer United World College of the American West, named after the late American philanthropist and located in New Mexico,

follows a more American approach, requiring a mix of tuition and scholarships.

"The underlying principle of the UWC across the board is entry on merit," said Mr. Sutcliffe. "That's interpreted by us here and by our colleagues in Canada in the absolute sense. Otherwise money somehow creeps in."

The college plans to expand beyond its current eight

schools soon. Projects include schools in India, Norway and South Africa.

Most of the schools use the International Baccalaureate testing organization based in Geneva to deliver degrees that are recognized by universities around the world.

THOMAS FULLER is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

The \$80,000 Question: How to Finance a Graduate Business Degree?

By Barbara Wall

THE Master of Business Administration degree is not a passport to career success, but it certainly helps. This is why ambitious young business professionals are prepared to spend up to \$35,000 in tuition fees alone to earn the initials MBA after their names.

"Although the cost is considerable — a typical two-year program in the U.S. could involve a total outlay of around \$80,000 once living expenses are taken into consideration — few students regret studying for an MBA qualification," says George Bickerstaffe, author of "Which MBA?" a guide to the world's best MBA programs published by The Economist Intelligence Unit,

in London. "In some professions the MBA has become a mandatory qualification for senior management positions, and the financial rewards it confers can be considerable. At the very least, MBA graduates from a good school should expect to double their salaries in the first year."

Prospective MBA students needn't brace themselves for a period of financial hardship either, as there are plenty of grants, scholarships, and loans available from state and private sources.

American students are particularly fortunate in the choice of financial aid packages. The two major federal government programs are the Federal Perkins Loans and the Federal Stafford Loans which are based on need, and enable students to borrow up to

\$5,000 and \$8,000 per year, respectively.

The interest rate is variable, based on the 91-day Treasury Bill rate plus 2.5 percent. Although federal loan programs are restricted to U.S. citizens and permanent residents of the United States, the loans can be used for study abroad.

Many American business schools in conjunction with private financing organizations offer alternative loan schemes that are not based on need. "Although these loans have a slightly higher rate of interest than the federal loan programs, they are generally more flexible," says Ladoonna Tucker, a financial aid counselor with Thunderbird, the American Graduate School of International Management, in Glendale, Arizona.

"Provided applicants have a good credit history, there is no reason why they should not be able to borrow up to \$35,000 per annum. Foreign students studying in the U.S. are also eligible for an alternative loan if they can find a co-sponsor

who is an American citizen."

Ms. Tucker notes that most American students finance their education from a variety of sources including savings, federal and private loans, scholarships and part-time employment, though the latter is not actively encouraged by the schools.

Few European governments offer state-subsidized loans for MBA programs. The vast majority of students at European business schools pay their own way or rely on a bank loan. Business schools often have arrangements with local banks, and this enables students to take out loans at favorable rates of interest.

The Association of MBAs in London, for example, administers an MBA loan plan on behalf of Barclays Bank U.K. Low-interest, long-term loans are available through the plan to British residents, for study at an accredited business school in Europe or the United States.

Top league international establishments such as Insead,

which is based in Fontainebleau outside Paris, have negotiated favorable loan terms with financial institutions throughout Europe. Helen Henderson, director of Insead, says that students are typically offered an interest rate discount of around 3 percentage points. She adds that the banks involved in the program often allow students a 10-month grace period before repayments are due to start.

Persuading someone else to foot the bill is the ultimate way to ease the financial burden. Mr. Bickerstaffe says that most schools offer scholarships, but he warns that they are not plentiful and they are almost invariably linked to high academic achievement or specific groups, notably minorities or women.

The Manchester Business School in England offers three scholarships for women. These pay for tuition fees only. Instead, meanwhile, offers one scholarship to candidates from central and Eastern Europe. Scholarships may also be

available through private organizations and alumni societies. The Sainsbury family, owners of the Sainsbury supermarket chain, offers an MBA scholarship for British engineers. The fund is administered by the Royal Academy of Engineering in London. Similarly, Cosmopolitan, a leading women's magazine, runs an annual competition for aspiring young British businesswomen — the prize being a full year's tuition and board at Insead.

"Students studying at American business schools have more chance of winning a scholarship than their European counterparts," Mr. Bickerstaffe said.

Another financing option is company sponsorship. This practice is more common in Japan and the United States, but there is evidence that it is catching on in Europe. The drawback is that the company may insist on having some control over the type of program chosen. Often company-sponsored students will have to enroll in a distance learning

MBA program, study part-time or opt for a specially tailored company MBA.

If you are particularly fortunate you may be offered a "golden hello" or a sign-on bonus from your new employer. Mr. Bickerstaffe reports that there is anecdotal evidence of MBA graduates in Europe, most notably Britain, being offered up to £20,000 (\$35,000) just to join the company. He says that "golden hellos" can go some way towards helping pay off student debts. According to Bill Broesamle, president of the Graduate Management Admissions Council in California, the worldwide average student debt is currently in the region of \$50,000.

"While European and North American MBA students can usually manage to finance their way through business school without too many problems thanks to the wide availability of financial aid packages, students from Third World countries find it extremely difficult to get any financial help towards their

studies," said Ms. Henderson. She notes that the World Bank is one of the few international organizations that offers some form of grant aid to students from developing nations. "Applicants have to satisfy the selection board that the program of study will in some way benefit economic development in their native countries," said Ms. Henderson.

The only other alternatives for students from poorer countries are government assistance and scholarship aid. A spokesman for the association of MBAs notes that few European banks will lend money to students from outside Europe. Nonetheless, the association is trying to encourage banks to change their stance. The fact that MBA graduates traditionally have a very low default rate on loans may go some way towards softening the banking industry's approach.

BARBARA WALL is a journalist based in Paris who specializes in financial topics.

Consulting Firms Offer Help in Choosing U.S. Universities

By Laura Colby

WITH more than 3,000 colleges and universities in the United States, picking the right one is a difficult task. Yet considering what is at stake, a wrong choice can have disastrous consequences, both personal and financial.

That is why a growing number of parents, both in the United States and abroad, are

turning to educational consultants for guidance. These private companies advise students on which schools would be best suited to their skills and areas of interest, how to improve their chances of getting accepted, and sometimes, how to qualify for financial assistance.

This job, in the past, largely fell to high school guidance counselors, but nowadays they are not always in a position to help students with such tasks.

"This profession really began to take off in the late 1980s, when a lot of American schools began to slash budgets, and guidance counselor jobs were also cut back," says Mark Sklarow, executive director of the Independent Educational Consultants Association, a professional group.

"When you have three counselors in a school, and they have to deal with problems like suicide, violence and drugs, a kid who wants help choosing a college will often just be given a catalog."

Foreign students and families living abroad, whose local counselors usually don't have the same access to American universities as those in the United States, are also important clients for the consultants.

About half of the 155 members of the Independent Educational Consultants Association deal regularly with foreign students, Mr. Sklarow said, although only a handful have offices outside the United States.

The main purpose of the consultants is to help the student choose a school where he or she will be happy and successful, and that is best suited to the individual's needs. Almost half of all students in the United States graduate from a different college from the one at which they started, consultants say, pointing out that having to transfer midway through a program of study is a tremendous waste of time, money, and emotional energy.

The service usually includes several meetings with consultants to determine the dozen or so schools for which a student is best-suited. The student is then given help in filling out applications, attending college interviews, visiting campuses, and so on.

"We try to show the students how best to market themselves for each institution," says Anthony F. Capraro III, president of Teach, a consulting firm in Larchmont, New York.

He adds that while parents

attend the first meeting, "after that I meet with the student alone." To choose a college successfully — one where the student will finish the full four years — "it's more a decision of the student," he says.

"We used to start consulting with students in their junior year of high school," says Mr. Capraro. "But now, with the more selective colleges, there are decisions you have to make early on."

Mr. Capraro points out that students who want to attend the elite Ivy League schools may have to make decisions about what subjects to take as early as eighth or ninth grade. "All the top schools want four years of a foreign language, for instance," he says.

The price can range from \$200 or so for a consultation of several hours to several thousand dollars for full consulting services, including help choosing a list of schools and completing applications.

Though that may seem high, Mr. Haas says, "when you consider that a four-year college education costs \$120,000 on average, it's not so much by comparison," says Alan Haas, president of Educational Futures Inc., a consulting firm based in New Canaan, Connecticut that has branches in Britain and Switzerland.

Both consultants and the consultants' organization warn that as in any new profession, the possibilities for rip-offs are rife. "It is important to differ-

entiate between an 'agency' which represents a handful of institutions and which receives a fee for referring students to those specific institutions and a service such as ours, which represents only the students and charges families a fee for our work," says Mr. Haas.

Mr. Sklarow cautions against consultants who recommend a single school, or only a couple. "In Europe in particular, some educational consultants are paid a 'residual' — I'd call it a kickback — by the universities to which they send students," he says. "You need to know the consultant is looking out for your child and not the several hundred dollars he's going to get from the school."

Everyone cautions against consultants who promise to get students accepted in any one school.

"Coming to me is not going to get you into a college where you don't belong," says Mr. Capraro. "I can only help you to isolate the best colleges for you and then help you to become the best possible candidate for those institutions."

The Independent Educational Consultants Association publishes a booklet on how to choose a consultant and will provide lists of its members to interested parties. They can be contacted at: IECA, 4085 Chain Bridge Road, Suite 401, Fairfax, Virginia, 22030; telephone: 703-591-4850; fax: 703-591-4860.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

Caveat Emptor: When Choosing a U.S. University, Ask to See Credentials

By George Ridge

THE newly hired dean at a community college in the southwestern United States came with the right credentials, including a doctorate degree acquired abroad. The bubble burst when he attended his first graduation ceremony.

His academic robe, standing out amid the black traditionally worn by U.S. professors and graduates, most resembled in the words of one observer, "Joseph's amazing technicolor dreamcoat."

At first the questions from other professors showed genuine admiration, and the dean told them candidly that the institution granting his doctorate "allowed its graduates to design their own robes."

With that the questioning from the college president and the governing board became more probing. Further investiga-

tion was launched into the credentials of this alma mater that allowed such discretion with academic finery.

The college turned out to have suspect accreditation, and, indeed, was little more than a post office box at a prestigious location to which degree candidates could submit "life experiences" (and, of course, fees) for credit.

With faces crimson all around, the dean was relieved of his administrative post, although since he held a master's degree from a recognized school he continued to teach in his academic specialty.

"This illustrates one of the hallmarks of a diploma mill," said David W. Stewart, the coauthor of "Diploma Mills: Degrees of Fraud."

"These places are very heavy on the trappings of academe. Their catalogs and letterheads are long on Latin."

"They also generate a considerable amount of parchment for the wall or shelf,

but the prospective student would be better served to inquire into whether their transcripts are recognized."

Janice Finn, the program coordinator at Beaver College in Philadelphia, said that during her tenure as director of the advisory service at the Fulbright Commission office in London, one of her major tasks was to advise prospective students on what their overseas degree would be worth in U.S. terms. "We often spent a lot of time defending our opinion about certain institutions," she added.

Ms. Finn, Mr. Stewart and others are quick to point out that there are many legitimate institutions operating overseas and it is not legally necessary for a U.S.-based school to be accredited.

The Council on Postsecondary Accreditation coordinates nongovernmental accrediting activities conducted in the United States. Everyone interviewed, whether academic or from business, put great cred-

dence in the COPA guide.

"The bottom-line advice I would give prospective students," said Ms. Finn, "is to contact the U.S. Embassy or the Fulbright Commission office in their country. If the adviser there does not have the school on record, they will seek further details."

Lacking that, Ms. Finn listed several questions that students should ask regarding the pedigree of a degree:

• "The first thing I tell students is to get all the literature they can," she said. "Once so-called college in London simply photocopied postcards with mimeographed text on the back. That should give you a certain amount of caution."

• Run a thorough check on the school's refund policy.

• Ask the school where previous students have obtained employment, or gone on to further education, and ask for names. Contact a few of them.

• Get the address of the accrediting agency and check it out (again, with the embassy or Fulbright office).

• Ask about the availability of transcripts.

• What facilities does the school have? Ask about the library; many do not have one on campus. If there is none, are there provisions for access to off-campus libraries?

In his book, Mr. Stewart pointed out that much of the abuse by diploma mills would be eliminated if the U.S. state governments would tighten their laws. "Unfortunately, a few states have taken their responsibilities too lightly," he said, and these become the venue of diploma mills.

Institutional names are sometimes chosen that are very close to that of an established college or university. Mr. Stewart said, adding that the use of "U.S." in the title does not mean that it has government approval.

Outright fraud is only a small part of the

problem, said Jeanne Marie Duval, the senior director of educational programs for the Association of International Educators.

"For example, just what is an 'American-style MBA'?" she asked. "There is no official or even accepted definition. It could turn out to be chocolate milk with no chocolate; no American faculty, no accreditation. The situation is very muddy."

Ms. Finn concedes that "there are a few" academically credible institutions that do not have accreditation.

Even then, she said, "if nothing else, more questions would be asked of these students" when they graduate and attempt to market their degree.

One should, at the very least, wear a conservative black robe on public occasions.

GEORGE RIDGE is a professor emeritus at the University of Arizona.

Is 'Academic Dishonesty' Now a Fact of College Life?

By Philip Crawford

NEW YORK — The advertisements scream out from the classified pages of youth-oriented magazines such as Spin: "Term Paper Hot Line," reads one. "Call for our electronic library of unique, quality papers," urges another. Receiving promotional material from such companies brings more hype. "Now there is immediate help for the student facing those research-paper blues," says a brochure inserted inside a catalog from Los Angeles-based Research Assistance, which advertises a data base of papers on 20,000 topics. The flyer warns that students who fail to hand in a good paper, will "suffer accordingly when grades are mailed out!"

While businesses such as Research Assistance and fraternity-house filing cabinets have for

decades been providing students with pre-written research papers to copy, many academic experts say that cheating, or "academic dishonesty" as it is now often euphemistically called, is on the rise, according to educators at American and European universities.

The reasons for the trend are numerous: shrinking job markets that breed an "excel-at-all-costs" mentality, instant access to pre-written papers through media such as faxes and electronic mail, and — particularly in the United States — average levels of basic reading, writing and math skills at the college level that many professors say fall below those of 20, or even of 10 years ago.

And while pure laziness will always account for a certain percentage of cheating by students, some experts now place a degree of blame on faculty who not only fail to take basic safeguards but who provide temptations that even the most

principled student might find hard to resist.

"Nowadays students find it normal to cheat, whereas years ago that wasn't the case," said Claude Riviere, a language professor in the University of Paris system in France, and author of several books on English grammar. "There's a system and you have to beat the system, not to get an education but to get the degree which will be useful."

Robert Shupp, a professor of French at the University of Houston in Texas, said many American students of today's so-called "Generation X" felt they were "owed" a degree if they managed to gain admittance to college. "If they are not prepared for the task, they still have to get through and a lot of them will do anything they have to in order to do that."

While such criticism can be a derisive, "these kids today" ring common to adults of any generation, students themselves

allow that competition for jobs

— and thus for academic achievement — is intense and that the temptation to plagiarize or to sneak a peak at someone else's exam can be strong.

"I don't know anyone who starts out in a course wanting to cheat," said a recent graduate of a top, East Coast university in the United States. "But things can happen in your life, and time can slip away. If you need a paper quickly, you know one of these places can fax you one right away that you can copy."

Bert Lowe, president of Research Assistance, says the papers sold by his company are intended to aid students in carrying out their own research and not as products to be handed in under false pretenses. "We certainly don't condone cheating in any way," he said.

Research Assistance charges \$7.50 a page for its in-stock papers, and between \$20 and \$50 a page for researching and writing

up something on a new topic.

Sheldon Steinbach, general counsel to the Washington-based American Council on Education, which represents the interests of U.S. colleges and universities before the U.S. government, says that modern technology provides today's students with more ways to cheat than were open to their parents. "One can obtain a research paper by fax or electronic mail in very short order," he said. "And it would take a very diligent professor to ascertain it."

It's the concept of an honor code that some experts see as the long-term solution to the problem. Gary Pavela, director of the National Center for Academic Integrity, a College Park, Maryland-based consortium charged with helping colleges and universities develop policies to deal with student cheating, says the key is giving student peer groups the power to deal with offenders.

"You have to give students a voice in the process of what happens to someone who cheats," he said. "And you also don't chop someone's head off for a first offense. If the penalty — automatic expulsion, for example — is so severe that people's careers will be ruined, students will band together and not testify against others. But that sort of thing usually doesn't occur if a more progressive disciplinary approach is taken."

PHILIP CRAWFORD is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

MBA Programs in U.S. Adopt Multinational Focus

Continued from Page 11

specialize in finance, there was a high mark several years back of 40 percent foreign students, and half of them were Japanese. Stern's administration was relieved when the recession forced Japanese companies to cut back on sponsoring students and enabled the school to address the balance.

Some 60 percent of Wharton's graduates say their jobs now involve significant international responsibilities, ranging from actually managing a foreign subsidiary to dealing with foreign suppliers and finance. That proportion was 30 percent only five years ago.

Stephen Kobrin, director of a special Wharton program offering a joint degree in business and international studies, said the presence of foreign students puts pressure on the faculty to think through problems from an international perspective. "Not just in the obvious areas such as market-

ing, we all know that what sells in America doesn't necessarily sell abroad. But different countries also have different capital markets, different relationships between business and government, and different organizations within the firm. When people are less mobile and more hierarchical than in America."

Then why seek an American MBA? To begin with, said Robin Hogarth, an Englishman who is deputy dean at Chicago and formerly taught at the London Business School and France's INSEAD, the business school curriculum was first developed in America and now is adapted in European and Asian schools. "So why not go for the real thing?"

Another reason is building up contacts for future business relationships; Japanese business especially assist their employees on a returning student's personal network.

The noted Wall Street econ-

omist Henry Kaufman, chairman of the Trustees of the Stern School and of the Institute for International Education, points out that "American schools have developed minds like W. Edwards Deming, who taught Japan productivity, and the management scholar Peter Drucker. Our financial institutions are in the vanguard of innovation from corporate finance to derivatives."

Among the top 20, Chicago, the font and origin of market economics, stresses theoretical rigor and practical application. Duke's Fuqua school stresses working in small teams to duplicate a work environment but so far has only a 17-percent foreign enrollment and is actively seeking to raise it. The Simon School at the University of Rochester, which was dropped from the top 20 because its location makes it less

accessible to corporate recruiters, has the highest ratio among leading schools at 42 percent and thus can guarantee an international input in its study groups stressing entrepreneurial skills.

Harvard is tops in international prestige, but according to Business Week its administration is the most unresponsive to its students. Admissions Director Jill Sadule said Harvard is trying to do better and is offering an eight-week summer course in English for MBAs as well as an orientation course on things like how to open an American bank account and shop wholesale.

"All countries have their own ways of developing their own elites, and there used to be only one way, through a nation's elite universities," said Richard Edelman, director of international affairs for the American Assembly of Colle-

giate Schools of Business. "What is developing now is a different multinational route through the firm."

LAWRENCE MALKIN is New York correspondent for the International Herald Tribune.

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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION / A SPECIAL REPORT

In Hanoi, Lessons for Foreign Schools

By Jon Liden

HANOI — Universities from several countries are flocking to Vietnam, but so far they are learning as much as they are teaching.

Michael Fay, who heads the language unit for East Asia of Inseach Ltd., the foreign consultancy arm of University of Technology, Sydney, said that establishing an English course in Vietnam had been an education.

Among the lesson was the notion of having to pay to teach. Vietnam Aviation Institute wanted a course in technical English for its staff, but apart from classroom facilities and transport of teaching material, it had no funds to allocate to the project.

"AIDAB (the Australian national aid agency) matched our own funds. We did a needs analysis and then sent up an expert from Australia to develop a curriculum alongside the aviation institute and to train

teachers. Vietnamese teachers also went for training to Sydney."

Inseach considers the project as an entrance ticket to what could become a large market for educational institutions.

The economic reforms that started in Vietnam eight years ago are rapidly transforming the whole society, and the demand for change has overwhelmed the educational sector. Not only must Soviet-inspired curricula and school books be replaced by ones emphasizing languages, market economics and modern technology, but century-old notions about the roles of teachers and the methods of learning also need to be reconsidered.

The country admits it needs help in finding its way, and several countries, companies and universities are eager to oblige. Embassies and aid missions see how student exchange programs, cooperation between universities and sponsored courses create long-lasting

ties between their countries and the students who will be tomorrow's decision makers. Companies see that sponsoring courses in language training, accounting and technical skills not only creates good will, but may be the only way to ensure qualified staff for their activities abroad.

"We are welcoming foreign universities both to have exchange relationships with Vietnamese universities and to establish themselves here," said Do Van Chung, director of the department of student affairs at the Ministry of Education. Vietnam scrapped its Soviet Union-modelled system in favor of one "closely resembling the American system, although we have incorporated elements from other countries" in 1992, according to Professor Chung. Vietnamese graduates now get bachelors degrees, and master's and Ph.D. programs are available at several institutes and independent research institutions.

The Ministry's efforts are now focused on merging the country's 105 advanced learning institutions into a few large universities with proper departmental structure and coordination of teaching and research. "We must admit that

the work is not easy. There are not always such good relations between independent institutes and universities," said Professor Chung.

In Hanoi, three colleges were merged into Hanoi National University last year, and Ho Chi Minh City will soon see a similar merger of its main universities. Ambitious plans exist for building a single campus outside Hanoi, but the ministry admits that there are more pressing tasks to tackle than a new campus.

France and Australia are the countries most heavily involved in educational exchanges. A recent survey found that 25 out of Australia's 33 higher education institutions had links with Vietnamese counterparts, while 18 had ties with other organizations and industry.

American universities have been scouting Vietnam the past few years, and Harvard Business School has a permanent representative in Ho Chi Minh City.

Although private universities are permitted in Vietnam, both diplomats and representatives for foreign universities agree that there will not be a market for tuition-based, foreign-run educational institutions in the country for years to come. Foreign universities' activities will have to be funded by aid or corporate sponsorship, they say.

JON LIDEN is a journalist based in Hong Kong.

Courses in English Flourish in Vietnam

By Kate Brown

MUZZY, a green extraterrestrial with British accent, recently landed in Vietnam. The BBC video character is designed to help children around the world learn English, and he is now watched every week by thousands of children on Vietnamese television.

Demand in Vietnam for English-language teaching materials like the Muzzy video series is enormous. Why? The short answer is money.

The country's extensive market reforms, introduced in the late 1980s, have curbed inflation, boosted growth and encouraged Western companies to view Vietnam as an area of untapped opportunity—and the new Western presence has set off a stampede to learn English, the worldwide language of business.

"The Vietnamese see English as a major tool in the fast-moving economic development of their country," said Muriel Kirtan, director of the British Council in Hanoi. "All joint-venture companies here operate in English, even the Japanese, and English has become the lingua franca for all nationalities."

And not only in business: The government recently issued a decree that all state employees under the age of 45 must be conversant in English. The British Council, which has only been in Vietnam since the end of 1993, is offering a variety of English courses to meet the sudden demand.

According to Ms. Kirtan, 180,000 people are studying English on any given evening in Hanoi, and language schools are springing up all over the country. The Hanoi Foreign Language College estimates that there are 200 centers for English-language instruction in Vietnam—

which, at 71 million people, is one of the largest countries in Southeast Asia.

Berlitz International, which has language schools in Thailand and Hong Kong, has been studying setting up joint ventures in Vietnam, China and South Korea and plans to move into at least one of those countries this year.

"China is the huge big plum that everyone is looking at, and the sooner we get in there the better," said Michael Strumpp, Berlitz vice president for curriculum and training at Berlitz International's headquarters in Philadelphia. "Our most ambitious plans are for the Far East, and it will definitely happen in 1995."

Quoc Hung, vice rector of the Foreign Language College and a leading expert in his field, said: "The Vietnamese are thirsty for learning. Everyone, even the workers, are learning English. Some spend half their salaries doing so."

He added: "In the past French was the major language, and Russian was also important, but due to the recent open-trade policy we are now exposed to more of the world, and in most other countries English is the language."

Sue Brooks, an American television producer living in Hanoi, agrees. With sponsorship from Telstra, an Australian corporation, she is about to start broadcasting a two-minute English-language program five nights a week on Vietnamese television that will aim to teach one English expression each night in quick, colorful segments.

"The Vietnamese love MTV-style television," she said.

Television and radio are being used extensively as teaching vehicles, usually with support from Western multinationals. British Petroleum Co. is sponsoring a television program, "Starting Business English," adapted from a video course produced by the BBC.

Dave Nicholas, a spokesman for BP in London, said, "We need to recruit local

staff, and it helps us if they can communicate with the larger BP world."

British Petroleum is the market leader in lubricants in Vietnam, and the company claims to have drilled more offshore wells there than any other oil company.

"The country is obviously an important market for us, and we want to facilitate Vietnam's entry into the business world," Mr. Nicholas said.

Luu Ngoc Lan adapted the "Starting Business English" videos for Vietnamese television and produces a number of other English-language instructional programs.

"We bump into so many foreigners nowadays, and all modern Vietnamese know some English," he said. "Around 70 percent can talk English adequately. In the past, some people learned English but it wasn't important. Now it's essential."

Sue Brooks agrees. "A year ago, most taxi drivers couldn't understand where you wanted to go. Now they can. It's all about money at the end of the day, and if learning English means making money, they'll do it."

In contrast to Vietnam, there are relatively few native English-speakers living in China, and the availability of imported study materials there is limited. Berlitz, however, has developed a series of programs to teach English to Mandarin and Cantonese speakers.

John Okazaki, president of Berlitz Japan, recently returned from Beijing, where he said he saw a growing need for English courses. In fact, he said, the three most important skills for middle managers in China now are to be able to drive, to use a personal computer and to be proficient in English.

KATE BROWN is a journalist based in Paris.

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A Thai Town Transformed Into Education Center

Continued from Page 11

tional institutions, to form a joint venture to establish an international school at Doi Tung.

The financial cost of the venture is difficult to calculate. Land is being made available for the school and organizers say that other capital costs and the scholarship endowment fund for the coeducational boarding school will be largely paid for by donations in cash, kind and services from Thailand itself, where the economy has been booming for more than a decade and where the Princess Mother and the King are widely revered.

The school, which may eventually draw some 500 boarding students from Asia, Australia and other regions of the world, is to be called Geelong Grammar International: Doi Tung. Its foundation stone will be laid in 1996 to commemorate King Bhumibol's 50th year on the throne. The first students will probably begin classes in 1997.

Preliminary site clearing for the school, to be set in a beautiful valley surrounded by wooded hills on one side and a spectacular limestone cliff on the other, has just been completed. The design of the school, which will have separate living villages for boys and girls as well as a full range of educational, sporting and recreational facilities, is being developed by a

team headed by Sumet Jumsai, an internationally renowned Thai architect who is chairman of SJA 3D Co. in Bangkok.

"We want to offer the best education we can give and attract the best teachers we can get," said Mom Rajawongse Disnada Diskul, private secretary to the Princess Mother and chairman of the foundation that will own the assets of the school.

However, M.R. Disnada emphasized that it would not be a school for a privileged elite. "We aim to have at least 10 to 20 percent of students on full scholarships," he said. "It will be a school based on human warmth, mutual tolerance and community service. Nobody will be looking down on anybody."

Although English will be the language of instruction, there will be a strong emphasis on learning Asian languages, cultures and religions as well as those of the West.

"The school in Thailand could be described as a first step towards a global school," said Lister Hannah, principal of Geelong Grammar, which will provide advice on curriculum development, extra-curricular activities and school management.

Mr. Hannah, a former head of Munich International School and a past principal of the UN International School in New York, said the Doi Tung school would probably

span years nine to 12 of the Australian and British secondary school system, which is equivalent to the last four years of a United States high school.

Students in years nine and 10 will prepare for the IGCSE examination, the international version of Britain's GCSE exam developed by the Cambridge University Local Examination Syndicate.

Students in years 11 and 12 will undertake the International Baccalaureate Diploma program. It involves study of six academic subjects and a theory of knowledge course, writing an extended essay and doing community service for half a day each week. The IB is now offered in more than 50 countries and is widely accepted for university entry around the world.

Jonathan K. Breadmore, chairman of the Geelong Grammar School council, said it that the Doi Tung school expected Thai nationals to account for about 25 percent of enrollments and for nationals from other countries in the region to make up another 25 percent.

Mr. Breadmore said that the remaining 50 percent of students would likely come from Australia and the ever-growing number of expatriate families located in rapidly developing Asian nations and beyond.

"We believe the establishment of the school at Doi Tung

will be of immense benefit to Geelong Grammar by expanding our offering to include opportunities for our students, and other Australian students, to visit and study in Asia in a way that is compatible with their Australian studies," he said.

Mr. Breadmore added that fees at the Doi Tung school would be "competitive with those at other international schools."

Doi Tung lies close to Southeast Asia's largest and longest river, the Mekong, which runs from southern China, through Burma, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam. Many economists and businessmen believe the Mekong will form the axis for the next major economic growth area in the region.

Mechai Viravadiya, a former Thai cabinet minister and strong supporter of the Doi Tung school, said that its site was chosen with an eye to the future. "The Mekong basin is going to be a new crossroads for Asia and the students who emerge from this school will be very well equipped to fit in anywhere in the world," he said.

For more information, contact Geelong Grammar International Foundation, Sra-phum Palace, 195 Phayathai Road, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand. Telephone: 66-2-2524723. Facsimile: 66-2-2550830.

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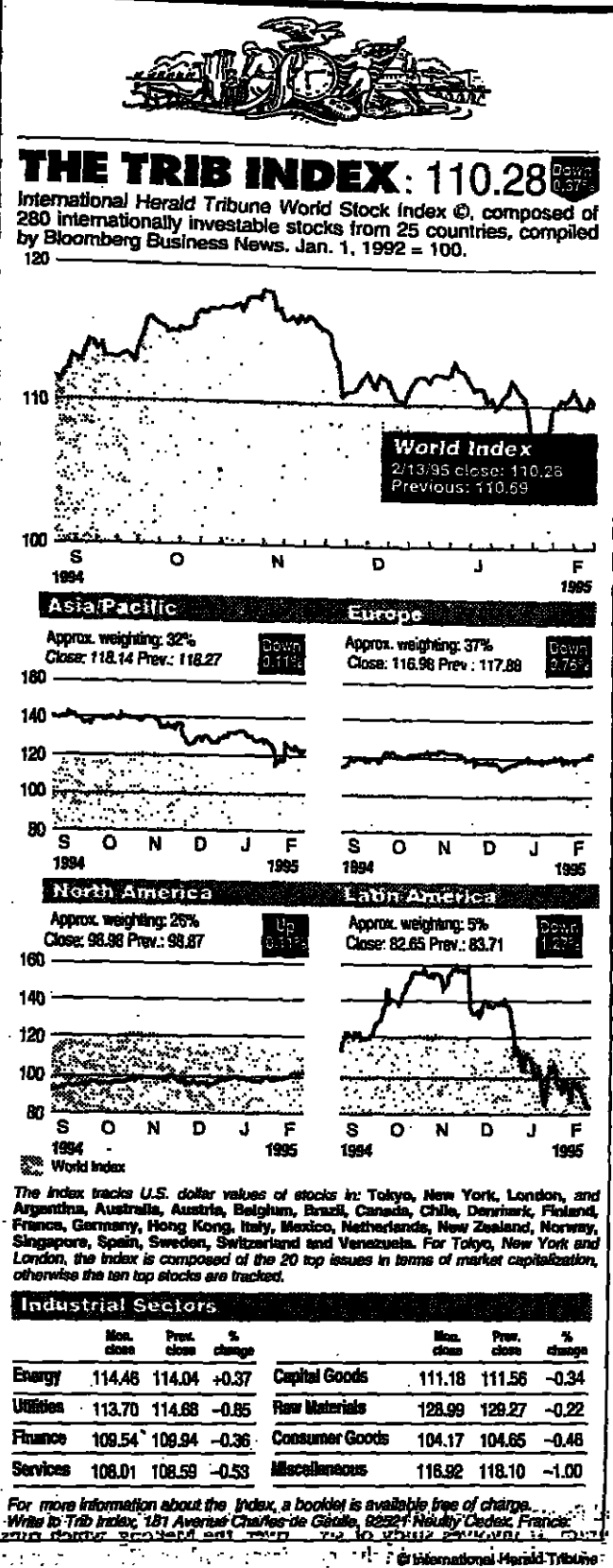
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Herald Tribune BUSINESS / FINANCE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1995

PAGE 17



China Stalls Film From U.S. on Eve Of Trade Talks

BEIJING — China has jumped the gun on a possible trade war with the United States, stalling the import of the U.S. blockbuster film "True Lies."

The movie's showing, initially scheduled for mid-March, will be delayed indefinitely after Shanghai Film put off plans to dub it into Chinese. Qiu Quiding, head of the American and Oceania department of the state import monopoly China-Film, said Monday.

"We want to show the movie," Mr. Qiu said. "But it is difficult to say what the impact of a trade war would be."

The movie's fate hinges on whether China and the United States succeed in averting mutual trade sanctions during talks on protecting copyrights and other intellectual property rights scheduled to begin in Beijing on Tuesday.

"We haven't decided whether to buy the movie because of the possible trade war," another China-Film official said.

China and the United States earlier announced that retaliatory sanctions would come into effect Feb. 26 after talks ended without agreement last month. Beijing has blamed what it calls U.S. intransigence.

U.S. negotiators, led by Deputy Assistant Trade Representative Lee Sands, were set to arrive in Beijing on Tuesday, when they will hold a brief meeting with their Chinese counterparts, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

The first full-day session will be held Wednesday.

China has said a trade war could be averted if the United States dropped excessive and unreasonable demands, as the countries have common views on copyright piracy.

In an ironic and blatant example of copyright piracy in China, a cinema in the booming southern city of Shenzhen was showing a pirated copy of "True Lies" last week.

The action film, starring Arnold Schwarzenegger, would have been the fourth of 10 foreign films to be imported by China soon after general release as part of reforms to the tightly controlled media market.

In a notice in the official People's Daily last week, China-Film denounced what it called serious copyright violations of another major U.S. film, "The Fugitive," by local cable television stations and videotape factories.

The notice gave new evidence that piracy is committed not only by rogue manufacturers, said to churn out millions of bootleg compact disks and videotapes, but also by units of the government itself.

All broadcast and cable television stations in China are owned by the state.

Mr. Qiu said anti-piracy teams had raided at least three cinemas for showing pirated copies of "The Fugitive," the first film imported under the reforms.

"The Fugitive" raked in a record 20 million yuan (\$2.3 million), and China-Film had expected "True Lies" to be even more successful, Mr. Qiu said.

Warburg's Chief Steps Down

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — S. G. Warburg Group PLC, the British investment bank that is reeling from staff defections, trading losses and the collapse in December of its planned merger with Morgan Stanley & Co., on Monday announced the departure of its chief executive, a major management shake-up, and plans to slash its cost base.

Simon Cairns, the main architect of the aborted \$6.8 billion merger with Morgan Stanley, resigned after an emergency board meeting Sunday. Taking Lord Cairns's place as chief executive of Britain's largest investment bank will be Sir David Scholey, 59, the Warburg chairman, who on Monday canceled plans to retire in June.

Sir David has a solid reputation in the City of London and was once considered a candidate for the governorship of the Bank of England, but analysts agreed that he would face an uphill task in seeking to restore confidence among Warburg's investors and clients.

The new chief executive will also have to lay out a new strategy for the blue-chip bank, whose hopes of strengthening the U.S. side of the business and competing globally with American firms such as Merrill Lynch & Co. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. are widely seen to have faded with the collapse of the Morgan Stanley merger.

Warburg, which had heavy trading losses in the first half of its 1994-95 financial year and a plunge in first-half group profit, also warned Monday that "the difficult market environment has continued to have an adverse effect on investment banking results."

This, said analysts, was likely to mean that in the financial year ending March 31, the group's Mercury Asset Management business would still be profitable but trading losses and lower volume on the investment banking side would reduce overall profit.

The bank's difficulties were reflected when Warburg's share price fell 20 pence after Monday's announcements, closing at 706 pence (\$10.79) in London. This brought the total slide since Thursday to 45 pence, or 6 percent.

Since the Morgan Stanley deal fell apart in December, morale at Warburg has plummeted and competitors have been poaching staff members. A sense of crisis took hold late last week when six key executives in the group's equity capital division, including two directors, joined their former bosses in defecting to Morgan Grenfell & Co., the investment banking unit in London of Deutsche Bank AG.

Warburg said Monday it had named Brandon Gough, a current board member and former chairman of Coopers & Lybrand Europe, as its new deputy chairman. It also named three new directors and promised more appointments in time for the group's annual shareholder meeting in June.

Sir David tried Monday to put a brave face on the situation, pledging "decisive and substantial action to increase our revenues and reduce our cost base" in the investment banking division.

He declined to say how many members of Warburg's work force of 5,500 would lose their jobs, but analysts estimated the number at 700, or more than 10 percent of the staff.

In January, Warburg pulled out of the Eurobond market, which it had helped to invent 30 years ago. Other business lines are expected to be eliminated in the next few weeks as the bank tries to cut costs.

"The objective now," Sir David said, "is to regain equilibrium, restore momentum and revitalize profitability. We are regrouping in order to advance again. And I shall be spending 101 percent of my time on investment banking." The Warburg chairman and chief executive will lead a newly created investment-banking executive committee.

When asked whether he expected more staff defections from Warburg, Sir David said, "I wouldn't be surprised if there were some more, because rice trails go on for quite some way."

He added, however, that the bank would also be recruiting new executives.

Pechiney Outlines Huge 1994 Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Pechiney SA said Monday it expected to post a dramatically larger loss for 1994 than it had a year earlier.

The government-owned aluminum and packaging company said it expected its loss for 1994 to be 3.5 billion French francs (\$661 million). That compares with a loss of 1 billion francs for 1993. The company said the 1994 loss would include a write-off of 2.5 billion francs in goodwill.

The goodwill write-off is based on a review of the value of Pechiney's assets, principally those of a U.S. subsidiary, American Can Co., the company said.

Pechiney said the net loss would also reflect charges stemming from changes in the company's accounting methods.

Jean-Pierre Rodier, the company's chairman, said he hoped the company could be sold off to the private sector this fall.

The company said that according to preliminary results, its earnings from operations rose 8 percent to 2.6 billion francs, from 2.4 billion. Sales rose 11 percent to 70 billion francs, from 62.9 billion francs.

The company said the Pechiney International unit, which included American Can, had had an estimated net loss of 4.5 billion francs in 1994, reversing a profit of 300 million francs in 1993.

Pechiney said that adopting U.S. accounting standards for this year could raise the company's share of the annual accounting charge for depreciation of American Can assets to \$43.4 million in 1995.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

Salomon to Close Private Unit

NEW YORK — In its first cost-cutting move since posting a \$364 million loss for 1994, Salomon Brothers Inc. said Monday it was closing its private investment department, which serves wealthy individuals and their families.

Salomon said the move was part of a strategy to focus resources on its core advisory, underwriting and trading business. The department, which employs 115 people out of a worldwide workforce of 6,900, will be wound down by the end of April.

Salomon said it had asked the heads of the department, William Heyman, former Securities and Exchange Commission director of market regulation, and Richard Sachs, to remain.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Time to Form Global Investment Laws

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Now that a new set of rules has been put in place for world trade, it is time to do the same for another key area of economic activity — international investment.

As companies increasingly set up factories and service agencies closer to their customers, rather than export from their home bases, foreign direct investment is actually growing much faster than trade.

And it is generating even more goods and services — \$6 trillion for investment against \$4 trillion for trade every year, according to David L. Aaron, U.S. ambassador to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

But investment is still constrained by a jumble of antiquated and confusing rules, set forth in a spider's web of overlapping bilateral treaties and international codes of conduct. Many governments discriminate against foreign investors, or bar them from some sectors entirely, often for so-called strategic reasons.

Dismantling these obstacles would give the global economy a big shot in the arm. "Investment should be the next great boost to the world economy, following the powerful impulse given by the removal of trade barriers in the Uruguay Round," Sir Leon Brittan, the European Union's trade commissioner, said in Washington last month.

Fortunately, foreign investment is no longer the ideological issue it once was. Most developing countries, which used to regard it as a threat to their sovereignty, are now doing all they can to attract foreign capital.

The pattern is rapidly changing. More investment is now going to developing than to industrial countries, and the field is no longer monopolized by American, European and Japanese multinationals.

The United States and the European Union should set the ball rolling together.

The need is for a comprehensive set of rules covering such basic principles as the right of establishment, nondiscrimination and most-favored-nation treatment. There should also be guarantees that profits can be repatriated and that assets won't be appropriated without compensation, together with provisions for the settlement of disputes.

The United States and the European Union — still the two biggest players — are ready to talk, but disagree about where. While the European Commission wants to start negotiations in the new World Trade Organization in Geneva, the United States and American business prefer the OECD.

Sir Leon argues that negotiations would give the WTO an early boost to its authority, that all countries should be included and that there should be binding rules and dispute procedures of the kind provided by the WTO.

The Americans accept that the ideal outcome would ultimately be binding rules in the WTO. That, however, is "not a realistic short-term goal," says Daniel Price, a Washington investment-policy lawyer.

The Americans are right. There is a big risk that a WTO agreement covering more than 100 countries would take too much time and reflect the lowest common denominator. It would be easier and quicker to reach an agreement among like-minded countries in the OECD, incorporating the highest possible standards, and then take it to the WTO.

The United States and the European Union should set the ball rolling together. But even that will not be easy. The United States does not want EU countries to be allowed to give each other preferential treatment on the grounds that they form an integrated economic bloc.

The Europeans object to U.S. restrictions on foreign investment in sectors such as airlines and broadcasting. They are concerned by demands in Congress that conditions should be placed on the right of foreign companies to receive the same treatment in the United States as their local competitors.

But as support grows on both sides of the ocean for revitalizing trans-Atlantic economic relations, this would be a good place to start.

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American dollar	1.0000	USD	1.0000	USD	Dollar	3-month	3.00%	3-month	3.00%
British pound	0.6545	GBP	0.6545	GBP	Dollar	6-month	3.50%	6-month	3.50%
French franc	6.5596	FRF	6.5596	FRF	Dollar	9-month	4.00%	9-month	4.00%
German mark	1.9364	DM	1.9364	DM	Dollar	1-year	4.50%	1-year	4.50%
Italian lira	2.0361	LIR	2.0361	LIR	Swiss franc	3-month	3.00%	3-month	3.00%
Japanese yen	161.0000	YEN	161.0000	YEN	Swiss franc	6-month	3.50%	6-month	3.50%
Spanish peseta	166.6371	PES	166.6371	PES	Swiss franc	9-month	4.00%	9-month	4.00%
Swedish krona	4.6634	KR	4.6634	KR	Swiss franc	1-year	4.50%	1-year	4.50%
Swiss franc	1.7363	CHF	1.7363	CHF	Japanese yen	3-month	3.00%	3-month	3.00%
U.S. dollar	1.0000	USD	1.0000	USD	Japanese yen	6-month	3.50%	6-month	3.50%
Other Dollar Values					Key Money Rates				
Currency	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Currency	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit
Australian dollar	0.6936	AUD	0.6936	AUD	U.S. dollar	1.0000	USD	1.0000	USD
Canadian dollar	0.7100	CAD	0.7100	CAD	British pound	0.6545	GBP	0.6545	GBP
Chinese yuan	8.2756	CNY	8.2756	CNY	French franc	6.5596	FRF	6.5596	FRF
Danish krone	6.4656	DKK	6.4656	DKK	German mark	1.9364	DM	1.9364	DM
European unit	1.6366	ECU	1.6366	ECU	Italian lira	2.0361	LIR	2.0361	LIR
Japanese yen	161.0000	YEN	161.0000	YEN	Japanese yen	161.0000	YEN	161.0000	YEN
South African rand	4.7637	RAND	4.7637	RAND	Swedish krona	4.6634	KR	4.6634	KR
South Korean won	200.0000	WON	200.0000	WON	Swiss franc	1.7363	CHF	1.7363	CHF
Thai baht	50.0000	THB	50.0000	THB	U.S. dollar	1.0000	USD	1.0000	USD
Taiwan dollar	24.6376	TWD	24.6376	TWD	Forward Rates				
U.S. dollar	1.0000	USD	1.0000	USD	Currency	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit
Forward Rates					Currency	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit
Currency	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit	Currency	Rate	Unit	Rate	Unit
American dollar	1.0000	USD	1.0000	USD	American dollar	1.0000	USD	1.0000	USD
British pound	0.6545	GBP	0.6545	GBP	British pound	0.6545	GBP	0.6545	GBP
French franc	6.5596	FRF	6.5596	FRF	French franc	6.5596	FRF	6.5596	FRF
German mark	1.9364	DM	1.9364	DM	German mark	1.9364	DM	1.9364	DM
Italian lira	2.0361	LIR	2.0361	LIR	Italian lira	2.0361	LIR	2.0361	LIR
Japanese yen	161.0000	YEN	161.0000	YEN	Japanese yen	161.0000	YEN	161.0000	YEN
Spanish peseta	166.6371	PES	166.6371	PES	Spanish peseta	166.6371	PES	166.6371	PES
Swedish krona	4.6634	KR	4.6634	KR	Swedish krona	4.6634	KR	4.6634	KR
Swiss franc	1.7363	CHF	1.7363	CHF	Swiss franc	1.7363	CHF	1.7363	CHF
U.S. dollar	1.0000	USD	1.0000	USD	U.S. dollar	1.0000	USD	1.0000	USD

MARKET DIARY

Electricity Issues Spark Small Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rose Monday as strength in electrical issues offset concern that earnings growth could slow because of the Federal Reserve Board's recent interest rate increase.

"There's going to be a tug of war between people worried the Fed rate increases have slowed

the economy and those that think the economy is still growing," said Don Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheat First Butcher Singer.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 15.14 points at 3,954.21, while gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by an 11-to-9 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond edged up 2/32 point, to 99 18/32, with the yield steady at 7.67 percent.

A guarded atmosphere prevailed, with investors reluctant to make major commitments before important economic data are released later in the week.

Figures are being released Tuesday on retail sales in January, followed a day later by re-

ports on consumer prices, industrial production and business inventories.

Glaxo's American subsidiary receipts were the most actively traded issue on the Big Board, slipping 1/4 to 20 1/4. The Swiss investment company Pharma Vision said it might sell its shares in Glaxo because it did not agree with the British company's plans to buy Wellcome.

General Electric led a rally in electrical issues, gaining 1/4 to 34 1/4. The company's jet-engine business is turning around, and the sale of its Kidder Peabody securities unit last year has re-

covered a cloud over the stock. Honeywell rose 1/4 to 36 1/4 on reports that the company's aerospace unit could generate sales of more than \$5 billion annually by the end of the decade.

Southwest Airlines fell 1 1/4 to 17 1/4 on reports it was expecting its first-half results to be hampered by competition and operating problems on new routes.

General Magic fell 4 1/4 to 22 1/4 in heavy Nasdaq volume. The stock retreated from the level reached last week when its first day of trading attracted eager investors who snapped up the new issue.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Dollar Stuck on Hold As Traders Await Data

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — The dollar languished near recent lows against the Deutsche mark Monday amid concern that economic reports this week would show signs of accelerating inflation, hurting U.S. stocks and bonds.

The currency slipped against the yen, meanwhile, as Japanese exporters sold dollars and

bought yen to bring money home before the end of the Japanese fiscal year March 31, traders said.

The dollar closed at 1.5210 DM, little changed from 1.5190 DM on Friday, after having sunk to 1.5161 DM earlier in the day. The yen, currency also closed at 98.715 yen, down from 98.900 yen.

Concern about inflation grew after the producer price report released Friday for January showed a worrying rise in raw materials and semimanufactured

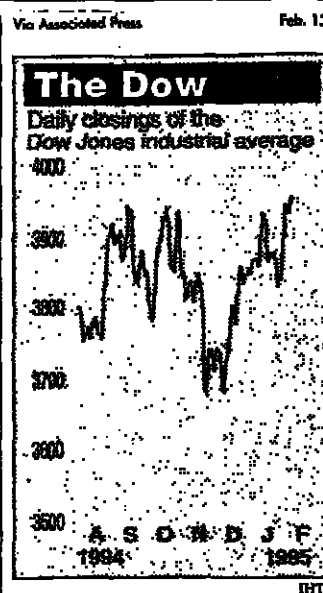
goods, sending bond prices and the dollar lower.

Traders said they were awaiting a series of economic numbers, including January retail sales on Tuesday and the consumer price report Wednesday, for more clues about inflation.

"Everyone will look at the bond market to see which way it's going, and then the dollar will probably follow," said Jim Raphael, currency trader at NatWest USA Bancorp. "A strong number would indicate inflation, and the dollar will get hurt," referring to retail sales.

"There's nothing you can put your finger on that's going to help the dollar against the yen with repatriation looming," said Joe Francomano, a trader at Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, referring to the year-end flows of money back to Japan.

Against other currencies, the dollar closed at 5.2700 French francs, up from 5.2585 francs, and at 1.2853 Swiss francs, up from 1.2823 francs. The pound traded at \$1.5631, down slightly from \$1.5635.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Glaxo	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
Pharma	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
Wellcome	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
Honeywell	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	+1/4
Southwest Airlines	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	-1 1/4
General Magic	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	-4 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Glaxo	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
Pharma	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
Wellcome	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
Honeywell	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	+1/4
Southwest Airlines	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	-1 1/4
General Magic	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	-4 1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Glaxo	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
Pharma	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
Wellcome	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
Honeywell	36 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	+1/4
Southwest Airlines	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	-1 1/4
General Magic	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	-4 1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
NASDAQ	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4
AMEX	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	-1/4

Foreign Exchange

Currency	Rate	Chg.
DM	1.5210	0.0020
Yen	98.715	-0.185
Franc	5.2700	0.0115
Pound	1.5631	-0.0004

Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price	Chg.
Oil	22.50	0.00
Gold	380.00	0.00
Silver	16.00	0.00
Copper	1.50	0.00

Interest Rates

Rate	Yield	Chg.
3-Month	7.67%	0.00%
6-Month	7.67%	0.00%
1-Year	7.67%	0.00%
2-Year	7.67%	0.00%

Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,954.21	+15.14
S&P 500	1,000.00	+0.00
Nasdaq	2,000.00	+0.00
AMEX	1,000.00	+0.00

Options Prices

Option	Price	Chg.
Call	1.00	0.00
Put	1.00	0.00
Call	1.00	0.00
Put	1.00	0.00

Commodity Futures

Commodity	Price	Chg.
Oil	22.50	0.00
Gold	380.00	0.00
Silver	16.00	0.00
Copper	1.50	0.00

Interest Rate Futures

Rate	Yield	Chg.
3-Month	7.67%	0.00%
6-Month	7.67%	0.00%
1-Year	7.67%	0.00%
2-Year	7.67%	0.00%

Stock Index Futures

Index	Value	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,954.21	+15.14
S&P 500	1,000.00	+0.00
Nasdaq	2,000.00	+0.00
AMEX	1,000.00	+0.00

Options Futures

Option	Price	Chg.
Call	1.00	0.00
Put	1.00	0.00
Call	1.00	0.00
Put	1.00	0.00

Commodity Options

Commodity	Price	Chg.
Oil	22.50	0.00
Gold	380.00	0.00
Silver	16.00	0.00
Copper	1.50	0.00

Interest Rate Options

Rate	Yield	Chg.
3-Month	7.67%	0.00%
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Stock Index Options

Index	Value	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,954.21	+15.14
S&P 500	1,000.00	+0.00
Nasdaq	2,000.00	+0.00
AMEX	1,000.00	+0.00

Options Options

Option	Price	Chg.
Call	1.00	0.00
Put	1.00	0.00
Call	1.00	0.00
Put	1.00	0.00

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3,939.07	3,954.21	3,939.07	3,954.21	+15.14
S&P 500	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
Nasdaq	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
AMEX	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 500	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
S&P 400	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
S&P 600	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
S&P 900	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3,939.07	3,954.21	3,939.07	3,954.21	+15.14
NYSE 100	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
NYSE 200	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
NYSE 300	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Nasdaq	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
Nasdaq 100	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
Nasdaq 200	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
Nasdaq 300	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
AMEX 100	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
AMEX 200	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
AMEX 300	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Dow Jones 100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Dow Jones 200	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
Dow Jones 300	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

NYSE Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3,939.07	3,954.21	3,939.07	3,954.21	+15.14
NYSE 100	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
NYSE 200	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
NYSE 300	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

AMEX Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
AMEX 100	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
AMEX 200	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
AMEX 300	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

NASDAQ Diary

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Nasdaq	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
Nasdaq 100	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
Nasdaq 200	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
Nasdaq 300	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
Oil	22.50	0.00
Gold	380.00	0.00
Silver	16.00	0.00
Copper	1.50	0.00

Industrials

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
Industrials 100	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
Industrials 200	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
Industrials 300	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
EURO 100	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
EURO 200	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
EURO 300	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

Metals

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Metals	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
Metals 100	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00
Metals 200	1,999.00	2,000.00	1,999.00	2,000.00	+0.00
Metals 300	999.00	1,000.00	999.00	1,000.00	+0.00

Financial

ZINC (Special High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1072.00	1073.00	1023.00	1071.00
Forward	1077.00	1038.00	1047.50	1071.00

Financial				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1-MONTH STERLING (LIFE)				

EUROPE

Weathering the Oil Slump

Great Profit Expectations for BP and Shell

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A late-year spurt in the price of oil should provide a boon for Europe's two largest oil companies, with British Petroleum Co. and Royal Dutch/Shell Group expected to post strong fourth-quarter profits over the next 10 days.

The effects will be particularly apparent at BP. On Tuesday, it is expected to say that replacement-cost profit, which values oil inventories at current market value, was nearly \$400 million (\$625 million) in the final quarter of 1994. That would take profit for the full year to around \$1.5 billion, a 70 percent jump from 1993.

Remarkably, those improvements came in a year that many describe as one of the worst in some time.

"For the oil industry, 1994 was one awful year," said Nick Clayton, an analyst for Nomura Research Institute. He and others pointed out that the price of crude oil stood at its lowest inflation-adjusted level in 20 years last year and that refining margins slumped to their lowest levels in nearly a decade.

For both BP and Shell, the chemicals sector proved to be the big swing factor in the year. "There has been a tremendous turnaround," said Jürgen Lashof, an analyst for Crédit Lyonnais Laing. "The chemicals business has been phenomenal for both companies."

Analysts say Shell's chemicals profit for last year could top \$400 million, while BP, which posted a loss of \$68 million in the chemicals sector last year, should show profit of \$200 million for that division in 1994.

BP also is expected to show continuing benefits from a radical cost-cutting program it put in place in 1992, when disastrous results forced it to halve its dividend for the year. "BP has been transformed in just two years," Mr. Lashof said.

What excites some is the possibility that Shell,

the world's largest oil company that is not state-owned, is heading in a similar direction. Fergus MacLeod, an analyst for NatWest Securities, predicted the biggest reorganization at Shell since the 1950s.

Mr. MacLeod said Shell's ranking at the top of the major oil companies in terms of efficiency of production had slipped in recent years.

"They have slipped from the top to being merely in the upper echelon, and they are not very happy," he said.

Many said such relative declines owed less to Shell's failings than to improvements among some of its largest competitors, such as BP and Exxon Corp.

There is growing optimism that Shell will draw inspiration from its quiet restructuring of its American arm, Shell Oil. There, \$1.2 billion in costs have been eliminated since the beginning of the decade.

"If they could expand that program to the rest of the world, the potential is large, to put it mildly," an analyst said. He predicted that Shell's 1994 profit, set for release Feb. 23, would come to \$3.7 billion.

But others said Shell's profit was already so vast and its debt so low — analysts estimate it now has a debt-to-equity ratio of 1 percent — that management may have little choice but to distribute some of that cash to its shareholders. A model there might be Exxon, which has repurchased large numbers of its shares in the open market in recent years.

For Shell and for the industry, analysts said they expected profits to rise on increasing demand for petroleum products now that all major industrialized regions are in a recovery. Many analysts predicted crude oil prices would average around \$18 a barrel this year, up from just under \$17 last year. In the chemicals sector, the turnaround will be even more dramatic, with some analysts predicting triple-digit percentage gains in profits for 1995.

SkopBank:

Finland's New Target

Reuters

HELSINKI — SkopBank, which was taken over by the government in 1991, is being courted for takeover itself, newspaper reports said Monday.

Postipankki Ltd., which is also state-owned, plans to make a bid for SkopBank, according to Helsingin Sanomat, a Finnish daily.

The paper, without giving any direct quotes, referred to information from Postipankki's chief executive, Seppo Lindblom.

The Finnish bank that is to be formed through the merger of Kansallis-Osake-Pankki and Union Bank of Finland Ltd. is also interested in buying SkopBank, according to an interview with Vesa Vainio, the future chief executive of the bank to be created by the merger.

"We are studying if it is possible to make an offer that would interest the seller," Mr. Vainio said, according to another daily, Turun Sanomat. He is currently chief executive of Union Bank of Finland.

SkopBank, which has received roughly 18 billion marks in support from the government, had total assets of 31.4 billion marks (\$6.6 billion) at the end of August, down from 54 billion a year earlier.

Farben Loses Battle In Court to Reclaim German Properties

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — A court ruling Monday killed the hopes of I.G. Farbenindustrie AG, successor of Nazi Germany's poison-gas maker, and other companies and persons hoping to reclaim hundreds of parcels of prime Berlin property confiscated at the end of World War II.

The ruling by the Federal Administrative Court put an end to a bitter legal battle over some of East Germany's most valuable real estate.

The court said the former East German state, founded in October 1949, had "only completed what the Soviet occupation forces, through their expropriations, had set in motion."

Land expropriated under the Soviet occupation before 1949 is exempted from German law that otherwise demands compensation or the return of land expropriated by the former Communist regime in Eastern Germany.

The court ruling affects land now valued at an estimated 40 billion Deutsche marks (\$26 billion) that was taken from 954 individuals and 589 corporations accused of collaborating with Nazi Germany. Among the claimants was I.G. Farben, the legal successor to the chemical group that produced the poison Zyklon B gas used in Nazi gas chambers, among other war goods.

I.G. Farben, now just a shell company, claimed it was entitled to nearly 130,000 square meters (1.4 million square feet) of prime real estate it once owned in the center of reunified Berlin.

Liquidation certificates of I.G. Farben fell 1 percent in heavy trading to close at 5.10 DM each.

A spokesman for the city of Berlin said the ruling would help construction on Potsdamer Platz and other central Berlin building sites.

German law allows for reimbursing individuals for confiscated property.

Dyno Profit Doubles and Posts Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — Dyno Industries AS, the Norwegian chemicals and explosives company, said Monday its 1994 operating profit more than doubled and forecast higher profit this year.

The company, riding an international economic upturn, said operating profit surged 106 percent to 868 million kroner (\$129.8 million), its best result on record.

Pretax profit rose 125 percent, to 693 million kroner, while sales advanced 22 percent, to 10.03 billion kroner.

"Dyno expects a continued positive development in its various markets in 1995," the company said, and it expects efficiency measures to contribute to higher profit. But it warned of "some uncertainty" in prices of methanol and other important raw materials.

(Reuters, AFP)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2200	3200	2100
2100	3100	2000
2000	3000	1900
1900	2900	1800
1800	2800	1700
1700	2700	1600
1600	2600	1500
1500	2500	1400
1400	2400	1300
1300	2300	1200
1200	2200	1100
1100	2100	1000
1000	2000	900
900	1900	800
800	1800	700
700	1700	600
600	1600	500
500	1500	400
400	1400	300
300	1300	200
200	1200	100
100	1100	0
0	1000	-100
-100	900	-200
-200	800	-300
-300	700	-400
-400	600	-500
-500	500	-600
-600	400	-700
-700	300	-800
-800	200	-900
-900	100	-1000
-1000	0	-1100
-1100	-100	-1200
-1200	-200	-1300
-1300	-300	-1400
-1400	-400	-1500
-1500	-500	-1600
-1600	-600	-1700
-1700	-700	-1800
-1800	-800	-1900
-1900	-900	-2000
-2000	-1000	-2100
-2100	-1100	-2200
-2200	-1200	-2300
-2300	-1300	-2400
-2400	-1400	-2500
-2500	-1500	-2600
-2600	-1600	-2700
-2700	-1700	-2800
-2800	-1800	-2900
-2900	-1900	-3000
-3000	-2000	-3100
-3100	-2100	-3200
-3200	-2200	-3300
-3300	-2300	-3400
-3400	-2400	-3500
-3500	-2500	-3600
-3600	-2600	-3700
-3700	-2700	-3800
-3800	-2800	-3900
-3900	-2900	-4000
-4000	-3000	-4100
-4100	-3100	-4200
-4200	-3200	-4300
-4300	-3300	-4400
-4400	-3400	-4500
-4500	-3500	-4600
-4600	-3600	-4700
-4700	-3700	-4800
-4800	-3800	-4900
-4900	-3900	-5000
-5000	-4000	-5100
-5100	-4100	-5200
-5200	-4200	-5300
-5300	-4300	-5400
-5400	-4400	-5500
-5500	-4500	-5600
-5600	-4600	-5700
-5700	-4700	-5800
-5800	-4800	-5900
-5900	-4900	-6000
-6000	-5000	-6100
-6100	-5100	-6200
-6200	-5200	-6300
-6300	-5300	-6400
-6400	-5400	-6500
-6500	-5500	-6600
-6600	-5600	-6700
-6700	-5700	-6800
-6800	-5800	-6900
-6900	-5900	-7000
-7000	-6000	-7100
-7100	-6100	-7200
-7200	-6200	-7300
-7300	-6300	-7400
-7400	-6400	-7500
-7500	-6500	-7600
-7600	-6600	-7700
-7700	-6700	-7800
-7800	-6800	-7900
-7900	-6900	-8000
-8000	-7000	-8100
-8100	-7100	-8200
-8200	-7200	-8300
-8300	-7300	-8400
-8400	-7400	-8500
-8500	-7500	-8600
-8600	-7600	-8700
-8700	-7700	-8800
-8800	-7800	-8900
-8900	-7900	-9000
-9000	-8000	-9100
-9100	-8100	-9200
-9200	-8200	-9300
-9300	-8300	-9400
-9400	-8400	-9500
-9500	-8500	-9600
-9600	-8600	-9700
-9700	-8700	-9800
-9800	-8800	-9900
-9900	-8900	-10000

Very briefly:

- Italy plans to set up a loan facility coordinated by J. P. Morgan of 5 billion European Currency Units (\$6.2 billion) to refinance maturing Treasury certificates.
- Coloplast AS, a Danish manufacturer of medical aid products, plans to take over the U.S. company Sween Corp., which is based in Minnesota and produces treatments for skin problems.
- Rewe, Germany's largest food retail group, is interested in buying the German export factoring firm Procede GmbH.
- Renault SA said sales in 1994 rose 5.1 percent, to 178.5 billion French francs (\$34 billion), due partly to subsidies from a fund supported by taxpayers.
- Javier de la Rosa, a Barcelona financier and former representative of the Kuwait Investment Office's operation in Spain, reportedly was released on bail of 1 billion pesetas (\$8 million).
- IG Metall's third round of labor talks in the German state of Rhineland-Palatinate ended without employers making an offer.
- European Union steel production in 1994 rose 5 percent, to 138.9 million tons, from a year earlier. Output in Germany, the largest producer, rose 8.6 percent.
- Swiss Bank Corp.'s chief executive, Georges Blum, said the bank's 1994 results were likely to be "very disappointing" after a downturn in its trading business. The bank will report results March 15.
- Centrale du Groupe des Assurances Nationales SA of France said its revenue rose 5.6 percent, to 49.59 billion francs, in 1994, while Saint-Louis SA said sales fell 1.8 percent, to 33.59 billion francs.
- Spain's unemployment rate rose to 16.7 percent in January from 16.51 percent in December, while the country's producer price index rose 0.6 percent in December from the previous month and 4.9 percent from a year earlier.
- Folkner NV will announce next week a package of cost-reduction measures for both the short and long term that will be likely to include job cuts.
- Norway posted a trade surplus of 6.27 billion kroner (\$938 million) in January, widened from 4.73 billion kroner a year earlier.

Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP

Saab's '94 Profit Is a First

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TROLLHATTAN, Sweden — Saab Automobile AB said Monday that booming sales and increased productivity in 1994 had helped it post its first annual profit since it became independent.

The luxury carmaker posted pretax profit of 702 million kroner (\$95 million) for 1994, reversing a loss of 1.37 billion kroner in 1993. It said sales rose 20 percent, to 19.30 billion kroner.

Saab sold 88,700 cars worldwide last year, up from 73,600 in 1993. The company's chief executive, Keith Butler-Wheeler, said he thought Saab could sell 100,000 cars in 1995.

Saab became independent in 1990, when General Motors Corp. took a 50 percent stake. The remaining 50 percent is held by Saab-Scania AB, a unit of the Swedish holding company Investor AB.

Saab said it had decided to spend 1.2 billion kroner on a car painting facility in Trollhattan.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Cap Gemini Narrows Loss for Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Cap Gemini Societe SA on Monday posted a loss of 95 million French francs (\$18 million) for 1994 despite a profitable second half, disappointing investors who had expected stronger results.

The computer services company said 1994 sales fell 7.7 percent, to 10.15 billion francs. The company posted a loss of 429 million francs in 1993. Investors bailed out of Cap Gemini stock, which lost as much as 5 percent before recovering to close at 165.5 francs, down 0.80.

It was expected to be a recovery story," said Greg Kelly, a trader at the Paris-based brokerage Oddo. "The recovery's happening at a slower pace than anticipated."

Cap Gemini posted a profit of 20 million francs for the second half of 1994 and said it expected to return to profit this year.

The company, besieged by competition from

American computer services companies such as International Business Machines Corp. and Electronic Data Systems, a unit of General Motors Corp., lost more than 500 million francs in 1992 and 1993 combined.

Cap Gemini makes most of its money by putting together computer hardware and software systems and networks for large organizations. The company's customers include BAA PLC — operator of the main British airports — as well as Bibliotheque de France and Glaxo PLC.

The company said debt restructuring and internal reorganization allowed it to trim its loss last year.

Separately, Daimler-Benz AG said it had not decided whether to exercise its option to raise its stake in Cap Gemini. Daimler's Daimler Systemhaus GmbH unit owns 34 percent of Societe AG, the parent company of Cap Gemini.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

Table includes the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100 High Low Latest Close

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Packer Said to Be Increasing Stake In Fairfax Holdings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Shares in the Australian media group John Fairfax Holdings Ltd. traded heavily Monday amid signals that the country's richest man, Kerry Packer, was increasing his stake.

The maneuvering heightened speculation about an all-out takeover battle for Fairfax by three media moguls who now have stakes in the company: Mr. Packer; Conrad Black, chairman of the London-based newspaper concern Telegraph PLC; and Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corp., based in Sydney.

Mr. Black now has the largest stake in Fairfax, 25 percent. Mr. Murdoch recently said he might try to raise his 5 percent stake to 10 percent. Mr. Packer had 15 percent before the latest round of buying.

The Australian Financial Review, which is owned by Fairfax, said EL&C Baillieu, a Melbourne brokerage, had bought 12 million shares of Fairfax at 2.70 Australian dollars (\$2.01) a share Friday, at least 8 million of which were purchased on behalf of Mr. Packer.

Sources close to Fairfax who spoke on condition of anonymity said Mr. Packer was also the likely buyer Monday of a parcel of 750,000 Fairfax shares at 2.70 dollars a share.

"One would assume it's the same buyer," said John Paterson, a trader at the brokerage firm James Capel & Co. "The story will be unraveled tomorrow, when the buyer of Friday's shares has to disclose."

Farfax shares closed in Sydney at 2.68, up 3 cents.

Mr. Packer's apparent purchases are seen by analysts as an attempt to test the government's cross-media ownership rules, which prevent him from holding more than 15 percent of Fairfax while he retains control of Nine Network Australia Ltd., the television concern.

The Review reported that the share-buying had pushed Mr. Packer's interest in Fairfax above the 15 percent limit imposed by Australia's Broadcasting Services Act, to around 16 percent or 16.5 percent.

"The ownership of Fairfax has to be resolved at some point," said Lachlan Drummond, an analyst at CS First Boston. "It wasn't for govern-

Pearson Acquires A Share in TVB

Reuters

HONG KONG — The British media group Pearson PLC took the plunge into Asia's television market Monday, buying a 10 percent stake in one of Hong Kong's premier broadcasters, Television Broadcasts Ltd., for 1.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$168 million).

Television Broadcasts, which owns a huge library of programs, said the two groups planned to work together on Asian projects and to invest in each other's ventures.

Pearson has tried to enter the Asian television market before. It lost out in 1993 to Rupert Murdoch, chairman of Sydney-based News Corp., for a stake in the pan-Asian satellite broadcaster, STAR-TV.

Television Broadcasts, or TVB, dominates Hong Kong's television scene, attracting around 80 percent of the territory's audience.

ment rules, it would have been resolved some time ago."

Analysts said a bitter fight for control of Fairfax was brewing. "They have big stakes, big positions — the jockeying is on," said Greg Mathews, head of equities at Mercantile Mutual Investment Management, which owns under 1 percent of Fairfax.

Farfax publishes the Sydney Morning Herald, The Age in Melbourne and the Australian Financial Review.

Mr. Packer also gained control Monday of one of the world's biggest ski areas, the Perisher Blue resort in New South Wales.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Smorgon Plans to Divest
Smorgon Consolidated Industries Ltd., one of Australia's largest closely held industrial groups, said it planned to conduct a staged divestment of its businesses after a review of the group's structure, Reuters reported from Melbourne.

The Smorgon group of companies has operations in steel, building products, plastics, meat processing, forestry and property and employs about 4,000 workers in Australia.

Quake Attracts Insurers to Japan

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — When an earthquake devastated parts of western Japan last month, AIU Insurance Co. rented a boat, 100 hotel rooms, 50 mobile phones, 20 vans and trucks, and a fleet of motorbikes and bicycles.

Then the American company sent in claims adjusters who distributed food, water and blankets as they tried to reach 3,000 policyholders to assess damages.

This approach may have been the right one, not only from a humanitarian standpoint but also from a business standpoint for AIU, a subsidiary of New York-based American International Group Inc., which is trying to expand its share of Japan's \$400 billion insurance market, the largest in the world outside the United States.

Although little-known abroad, Japanese insurers such as Tokio Marine & Fire Insurance Co. have been among the world's biggest and most profitable companies. Long unchallenged by outsiders, they have enjoyed profits virtually guaranteed by regulators and grown at the same blistering pace as Japan's overall economy.

Now, however, insurers are in the public eye in Japan because the earthquake showed how well they managed, not to accept risk, but to evade it through policy restrictions.

Rie Ota, an analyst at Baring Securities (Japan) Ltd., says insurance here is regulated so that "if the industry doesn't make a 5 percent profit, it can apply to the Ministry of Finance for an increase; if it makes too much money, it returns the profit to the policyholders."

But these days, Japan's insurance titans are facing an array of new challenges, symbolized by AIU's rush to the scene of the earthquake around Kobe on Jan. 17.

The earthquake is expected to lead to \$2 billion in claims for Japanese nonlife insurance companies, and while the com-

panies think that is plenty, there is public criticism that they got off too lightly. Overall damage from the earthquake was around \$100 billion, perhaps more.

"It's sad but true that there's very little risk to domestic nonlife insurance companies," said Alicia Ogawa, an analyst at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd. "The little guy gets ripped off, and the Japanese people will stand there and take it."

The earthquake last month killed more than 5,000 people and destroyed or

and small retail shops and \$200,000 for industrial operations.

Reacting to public indignation, the government suggested last month that it would raise the limit on how much money a family with a damaged home could receive on a claim. And life insurance companies said they would pay full policy benefits regardless of exclusion clauses, putting themselves in line to pay hundreds of millions of dollars on claims from the quake that hit Kobe.

American International Group, which owns AIU and had a small share of marine and commercial insurance in the Kobe area, said its earthquake losses would probably be only \$50 million, on total sales of \$4.3 billion in Japan.

A representative of the U.S. insurer Cigna Corp. said its losses would probably be less than American International's. And an official at Lloyd's of London said its losses related to nonmarine reinsurance in Kobe, where it had a quarter of the market, would amount to \$100 million. He declined to comment on marine-related losses.

Some foreign companies are hoping that the recent criticism of Japanese insurers in the wake of the earthquake will create opportunities for outsiders.

"It's a very bad disaster," said Theresa Carney, a vice president at Cigna. "But an unexpected impact for foreign insurance companies is that some companies that never thought of coming to foreign insurance companies are now coming and asking, 'What can you do for us?'"

But although a small minority of consumers had earthquake insurance, Japanese are generally avid buyers of insurance, especially life insurance.

The Japanese spend nearly twice as much per capita on life insurance as Americans, and the nonlife insurance industry is particularly lucrative.

Foreign companies had long looked at the Japanese market, but only a few had been involved in it before an agreement reached last year by Japanese and American negotiators expanded foreign companies' access.

The Kobe earthquake showed how well Japanese insurers managed, not to accept risk, but to evade it through policy restrictions.

damaged about 100,000 homes, buildings and other structures. But only 3 percent of the people in the Kobe area had earthquake insurance, partly because premiums were so high.

Even people who had it are limited to about \$100,000 in claims on a destroyed home — about the cost of a parking space in Japan. For furniture and other household property, the maximum payment is \$50,000.

And many policyholders cannot get even that. Until last year, people with insurance for earthquake but not fire, or for fire but not earthquake, got nothing if their houses burned down after a quake. This caused an uproar last year after an earthquake struck Hokkaido in northern Japan, and the rules were changed.

Now people with fire insurance can get something, but only if half or more of an insured house is destroyed by an earthquake-induced fire. The maximum they can receive is \$30,000 for residences

Foster's Results Please the Market

Bloomberg Business News

MELBOURNE — Foster's Brewing Group Ltd. posted a slight decline in first-half net profit Monday but said its operating profit rose 26 percent, as higher earnings in Australia and Britain offset a decline in Canada and a loss in its fledgling China operations.

Foster's said the gain was partly due to the company's two-year effort to shed assets not related to brewing and focus on production and sale of beer.

Operating profit, which excludes one-time items and taxes, rose to 225 million Australian dollars (\$168 million) from 178.2 million dollars. Net income fell 3 percent, to 202.5 million dollars, largely because of a 46 million dollar gain a year earlier that was minimally offset by a 2 million dollar gain in the latest half.

The results were better than analysts expected, and Foster's shares rose 2 cents, to 1.16 dollars.

"This is a solid result," said Johan Carlberg, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd Australia Ltd. He added that the outlook for the full year was favorable.

Sales in the six months to Dec. 31 fell 1 percent, to 2.23 billion dollars. The company said that was due partly to a rise in the value of the Australian dollar.

In Britain, profit at the company's Courage unit rose 17 percent.

Foster's Asia, reporting for the first time, recorded a loss of 6.5 million dollars. The company said its investments in China were still in an early phase. "We are making good progress in China at the operating level, and I expect the loss in the second half to be considerably reduced," Mr. Kunkel said.

Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Australia's largest listed company, owns 38 percent of Foster's.

NEC Loses Share To Foreign Firms In Japan PC Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — NEC Corp. saw its share of Japan's surging personal-computer market fall below 50 percent in 1994 as foreign companies garnered more than a quarter of Japanese PC sales, research companies said Monday.

Datquest Japan Ltd. said NEC's share of the Japanese market in 1994 was 47 percent, down from 52.8 percent the year before. IDC Japan Ltd. said NEC's share was 43.2 percent, down from 49 percent.

Japan's personal computer market grew 34.7 percent last year, topping 3 million units for the first time, Datquest said. Shipment of new personal computers in Japan totaled 3.32 million units in 1994.

Apple Computer Inc., which shipped 342,800 PCs to Japan in 1993, increased its share to 15.5 percent from 13.9 percent.

IBM Japan Ltd. grabbed 10 percent of the market, pushing Fujitsu Ltd. out of third place. (Bloomberg, AP)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	7,974.82	8,012.82	-0.47
Singapore	Strait Times	2,088.12	2,074.06	+0.68
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,846.80	1,846.00	+0.02
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	18,313.88	18,281.35	+0.18
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	880.42	880.88	-0.05
Bangkok	SET	1,288.97	1,301.97	-0.98
Seoul	Composite Stock	657.10	653.71	+0.56
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,488.21	6,491.18	-0.04
Manila	PSE	2,541.79	2,524.67	+0.68
Jakarta	Stock Index	455.70	453.61	+0.46
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,988.07	1,957.83	+0.52
Bombay	National Index	1,587.22	1,707.55	-0.69

Very briefly:

- Hyundai Motor Co. said an absence of strikes helped its 1994 profit surge to 136 billion won (\$171 million) from 58 billion won in 1993. Sales rose to 9.05 trillion won, from 7.18 trillion won.
- Standard & Poor's Corp. changed its debt-rating outlook on Hong Kong to positive from negative and affirmed its "A" long-term foreign-currency debt rating. S&P also affirmed China's debt ratings: BBB for long-term debt and A-2 for short-term debt.
- China's industrial output rose 11.4 percent in January from a year earlier. For 1994, output rose 17.5 percent to 1.62 trillion yuan (\$190 billion).
- South China Morning Post (Holdings) Ltd., a unit of News Corp., said second-quarter profit rose 16 percent, to 300.61 Hong Kong dollars (\$39 million); sales rose 7 percent to 631.03 million dollars.
- Bouygues SA of France's venture with Transfield Group of Australia won a 30-year contract to build and maintain an underground railway in Sydney.
- Hitachi Ltd. will announce Wednesday the development of dynamic random-access memory chips with a capacity of one gigabit, or 1 billion bits of information. NEC Corp. announced its own 1-gigabit DRAM chip, to be shipped in 1998.
- Oil & Natural Gas Commission of India postponed indefinitely its 50 billion rupee (\$1.6 billion) initial public offering because of local market conditions.
- NEC Corp. and Sumitomo Corp. will supply China's Ministry of Communications with a digital communications system.

Manila Gets \$790 Million Check For Half of Fort Bonifacio Sale

Bloomberg Business News

MANILA — The 19-member group led by Metro Pacific Corp. made a down payment Monday for Fort Bonifacio, a sprawling military complex it won in bidding last month. In ceremonies at the presidential palace, Ricardo Pascua, president of Metro Pacific, presented a 19.6 billion peso (\$790 million) check to the government, saying it was the biggest one issued in Philippine history.

The amount represents a 50 percent initial payment on its bid of 39.17 billion pesos. The group also submitted a surety bond issued by Pioneer Insurance & Surety Corp. that guarantees payment for the balance, due a year from now. Since it made the bid Jan. 6, Metro Pacific, a unit of First Pacific Corp. of Hong Kong, has come under fire from critics who thought the group had paid too much.

Those concerns were fueled by reports that the consortium had asked the government to change payment terms as it found difficulty finding local institutions able to handle the huge sum. Metro Pacific's down payment alone represents almost 72 percent of the Philippines' gross national product and about 12 percent of money in circulation. Metro Pacific stock fell 4 percent to 3.70 pesos.

Japanese Entrepreneur to Buy Organizer of Comdex Show

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A Japanese entrepreneur made himself the new czar of U.S. computer trade shows Monday when his company agreed to pay \$800 million to buy the organization that runs the massive Comdex exhibition in Las Vegas each November.

The buyer, Masayoshi Son, 37, is the founder and president of Softbank Corp., Japan's leading software distributor and a publisher of computer magazines. Softbank is buying the trade-show business from Interface

Group Inc., a closely held company based in Needham, Massachusetts.

The size of the deal is reminiscent of the high-rolling late 1980's, when Japanese companies and business people, flush with wealth from surging stock and land prices, made large acquisitions of American movie studios and real estate at what turned out to be inflated prices.

Questions were already being raised Monday about whether Softbank, which is counting on its high stock price to help finance the purchase, might have paid too much. Comdex, which attracted nearly

200,000 people and 2,200 exhibiting companies in November, is already so big that it might be hard for it to expand further. Some computer companies have complained that the show is too unwieldy and not worth the expense of exhibiting.

Analysts and industry executives speculated that Interface Group had revenue of about \$150 million a year. Of the 17 trade shows it operated, Comdex, at least, is highly profitable.

But in November, computer industry leaders nearly revolted at some of the fees Interface tried to charge. Interface will still own the Sands

Hotel Casino and its convention center in Las Vegas and four companies in Massachusetts and Israel. Sheldon G. Adelson, chief executive of Interface, said he would use the sale proceeds to expand in the casino business.

To help finance the acquisition, Softbank will issue 2 million new shares of stock, which would bring \$330 million at its closing price Monday of 163.00 yen (\$165) a share.

Softbank expects sales of 90 billion yen and profit of 2 billion yen in the financial year that ends next month. The company made \$39 million yen in the previous year.

Manila Licenses 10 Banks

Bloomberg Business News

MANILA — The government said Monday it had approved licenses for 10 foreign banks: Bangkok Bank PLC, Bank of Tokyo Ltd., Chemical Bank Corp., Deutsche Bank AG, Fijl Bank Ltd., International Commercial Bank of China, Development Bank of Singapore, Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd., Korea Exchange Bank and Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV.

MARKS & SPENCER PLC. (CDEs)

The undersigned announces that as from 13 February 1995 it has acquired 46 of the CDEs of Marks & Spencer PLC.

will be payable with Dts. 1.88 per CDE, reg. 25 shares (for interim dividend for the year ended 31.03.1995 of 1.88p per share).

Two credit Pts. 0.175 = Dts. 0.47 per CDE. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, February 7, 1995

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Fidelity Global Selection Fund, a société d'investissement à capital variable organised under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg ("the Fund"), will be held at the registered office of the Fund, Kansallis House, Place de l'Etoile, Luxembourg, at 11:00 a.m. on February 23, 1995, specifically, but without limitation, for the following purposes:

- Presentation of the Report of the Board of Directors.
- Presentation of the Report of the Auditor.
- Approval of the balance sheet and income statement for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1994.
- Discharge of the Board of Directors and the Auditor.
- Election of six (6) Directors, specifically the re-election of Messrs. Edward C. Johnson 3rd, Barry R. J. Bateman, Charles T. M. Collis, Sir Charles A. Fraser, Jean Hamilius and H.F. van den Hoven, being all of the present Directors.
- Election of the Auditor, specifically the election of Coopers & Lybrand, Luxembourg.
- Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Approval of items 1 through 7 of the agenda will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with NO minimum number of shares present or represented in order for a quorum to be present.

Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund with regard to ownership of shares which constitute in the aggregate more than three percent (3%) of the outstanding shares, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

Dated: January 19, 1995
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

(Continued)

12 Month 55[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

一、關於本會之組織
 二、關於本會之經費
 三、關於本會之業務
 四、關於本會之紀律
 五、關於本會之其他事項
 六、關於本會之附屬機構
 七、關於本會之對外關係
 八、關於本會之內部管理
 九、關於本會之法律地位
 十、關於本會之未來發展

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with the names on the left and the addresses on the right.

[illegible]

HARD H

LONG VOICES

**Fast, Reliable
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PLAIN P

AA-42

一、本會定於陽曆九月一日（即農曆八月十一日）在
 本會禮堂舉行籌備會，屆時請各董事、職員、及
 各分會代表出席，共商一切。此致各分會代表。

12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
High	Low							
12/12/91	12/12/91							
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ITS

LEYS



Panafax UF-321

INKJET PRINTING

sonic

PAPER FAX

1-800-333-3333

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the first column, and the addresses are listed in the second column. The names are: John A. Smith, John B. Smith, John C. Smith, John D. Smith, John E. Smith, John F. Smith, John G. Smith, John H. Smith, John I. Smith, John J. Smith, John K. Smith, John L. Smith, John M. Smith, John N. Smith, John O. Smith, John P. Smith, John Q. Smith, John R. Smith, John S. Smith, John T. Smith, John U. Smith, John V. Smith, John W. Smith, John X. Smith, John Y. Smith, John Z. Smith. The addresses are: 123 Main St., 456 Main St., 789 Main St., 101 Main St., 202 Main St., 303 Main St., 404 Main St., 505 Main St., 606 Main St., 707 Main St., 808 Main St., 909 Main St., 1010 Main St., 1111 Main St., 1212 Main St., 1313 Main St., 1414 Main St., 1515 Main St., 1616 Main St., 1717 Main St., 1818 Main St., 1919 Main St., 2020 Main St., 2121 Main St., 2222 Main St., 2323 Main St., 2424 Main St., 2525 Main St., 2626 Main St., 2727 Main St., 2828 Main St., 2929 Main St., 3030 Main St., 3131 Main St., 3232 Main St., 3333 Main St., 3434 Main St., 3535 Main St., 3636 Main St., 3737 Main St., 3838 Main St., 3939 Main St., 4040 Main St., 4141 Main St., 4242 Main St., 4343 Main St., 4444 Main St., 4545 Main St., 4646 Main St., 4747 Main St., 4848 Main St., 4949 Main St., 5050 Main St., 5151 Main St., 5252 Main St., 5353 Main St., 5454 Main St., 5555 Main St., 5656 Main St., 5757 Main St., 5858 Main St., 5959 Main St., 6060 Main St., 6161 Main St., 6262 Main St., 6363 Main St., 6464 Main St., 6565 Main St., 6666 Main St., 6767 Main St., 6868 Main St., 6969 Main St., 7070 Main St., 7171 Main St., 7272 Main St., 7373 Main St., 7474 Main St., 7575 Main St., 7676 Main St., 7777 Main St., 7878 Main St., 7979 Main St., 8080 Main St., 8181 Main St., 8282 Main St., 8383 Main St., 8484 Main St., 8585 Main St., 8686 Main St., 8787 Main St., 8888 Main St., 8989 Main St., 9090 Main St., 9191 Main St., 9292 Main St., 9393 Main St., 9494 Main St., 9595 Main St., 9696 Main St., 9797 Main St., 9898 Main St., 9999 Main St.

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东烟台	
李德胜	男	35	河北	工人	河北保定	
张德胜	男	55	河南	商人	河南郑州	
赵德胜	男	25	江苏	学生	江苏南京	
刘德胜	男	65	浙江	医生	浙江杭州	
陈德胜	男	40	安徽	教师	安徽合肥	
周德胜	男	30	江西	记者	江西九江	
吴德胜	男	50	福建	工程师	福建福州	
孙德胜	男	20	广东	学生	广东广州	
郑德胜	男	60	广西	农民	广西桂林	
冯德胜	男	48	湖南	工人	湖南长沙	
马德胜	男	38	湖北	商人	湖北武汉	
朱德胜	男	58	四川	教师	四川成都	
高德胜	男	28	云南	学生	云南昆明	
何德胜	男	68	贵州	医生	贵州贵阳	
周德胜	男	42	陕西	工人	陕西西安	
吴德胜	男	32	甘肃	商人	甘肃兰州	
孙德胜	男	52	宁夏	教师	宁夏银川	
郑德胜	男	22	青海	学生	青海西宁	
冯德胜	男	72	新疆	医生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
马德胜	男	47	内蒙古	工人	内蒙古呼和浩特	
朱德胜	男	37	辽宁	商人	辽宁沈阳	
高德胜	男	57	吉林	教师	吉林长春	
何德胜	男	27	黑龙江	学生	黑龙江哈尔滨	
周德胜	男	67	山东	医生	山东济南	
吴德胜	男	43	河北	工人	河北石家庄	
孙德胜	男	33	河南	商人	河南郑州	
郑德胜	男	53	江苏	教师	江苏南京	
冯德胜	男	23	浙江	学生	浙江杭州	
马德胜	男	73	安徽	医生	安徽合肥	
朱德胜	男	49	江西	工人	江西九江	
高德胜	男	39	福建	商人	福建福州	
何德胜	男	59	广东	教师	广东广州	
周德胜	男	29	广西	学生	广西桂林	
吴德胜	男	69	湖南	医生	湖南长沙	
孙德胜	男	44	湖北	工人	湖北武汉	
郑德胜	男	34	四川	商人	四川成都	
冯德胜	男	54	云南	教师	云南昆明	
马德胜	男	24	贵州	学生	贵州贵阳	
朱德胜	男	74	陕西	医生	陕西西安	
高德胜	男	46	甘肃	工人	甘肃兰州	
何德胜	男	36	宁夏	商人	宁夏银川	
周德胜	男	56	青海	教师	青海西宁	
吴德胜	男	26	新疆	学生	新疆乌鲁木齐	
孙德胜	男	76	内蒙古	医生	内蒙古呼和浩特	
郑德胜	男	48	辽宁	工人	辽宁沈阳	
冯德胜	男	38	吉林	商人	吉林长春	
马德胜	男	58	黑龙江	教师	黑龙江哈尔滨	
朱德胜	男	28	山东	学生	山东济南	
高德胜	男	68	河北	医生	河北石家庄	
何德胜	男	45	河南	工人	河南郑州	
周德胜	男	35	江苏	商人	江苏南京	
吴德胜	男	55	浙江	教师	浙江杭州	
孙德胜	男	25	安徽	学生	安徽合肥	
郑德胜	男	75	江西	医生	江西九江	
冯德胜	男	47	福建	工人	福建福州	
马德胜	男	37	广东	商人	广东广州	
朱德胜	男	57	广西	教师	广西桂林	
高德胜	男	27	湖南	学生	湖南长沙	
何德胜	男	67	湖北	医生	湖北武汉	
周德胜	男	42	四川	工人	四川成都	
吴德胜	男	32	云南	商人	云南昆明	
孙德胜	男	52	贵州	教师	贵州贵阳	
郑德胜	男	22	陕西	学生	陕西西安	
冯德胜	男	72	甘肃	医生	甘肃兰州	
马德胜	男	47	宁夏	工人	宁夏银川	
朱德胜	男	37	青海	商人	青海西宁	
高德胜	男	57	新疆	教师	新疆乌鲁木齐	
何德胜	男	27	内蒙古	学生	内蒙古呼和浩特	
周德胜	男					

High Low Stock	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
10/1/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/2/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/3/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/4/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/5/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/6/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/7/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/8/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/9/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/10/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/11/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/12/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/13/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/14/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/15/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/16/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/17/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/18/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/19/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/20/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/21/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/22/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/23/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/24/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/25/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/26/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/27/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/28/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/29/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/30/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
10/31/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
11/1/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
11/2/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
11/3/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
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11/9/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
11/10/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
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11/12/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
11/13/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
11/14/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
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11/16/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
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11/18/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
11/19/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
11/20/94	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	100
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Chinese Swimmers Barred From Meet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HONOLULU — In one of the strongest anti-doping actions ever taken, China has been barred from this summer's Pan Pacific Swimming Championships in Atlanta.

The Pan-Pacific Swimming Association's charter members — Australia, Canada, Japan and the United States — voted by 3-1 Sunday to not invite China to their meet in August because of the alleged use of performance-enhancing drugs by Chinese athletes.

Guo Jinglong, secretary general of the Chinese Swimming Association, said Monday that the decision was "against conventional reasoning" and was "unjust."

"Only those who violate rules should be punished," Guo said in Beijing. "There is no basis for punishing 1.2 billion people."

An official of the International Swimming Federation, Gunnar Werner, said that "I don't think this type of action is the best way of dealing with a problem like this."

He added: "This could have serious consequences for next year's Olympic Games in Atlanta."

The United States, which introduced the resolution, was joined by Canada and Australia in voting against China. Japan cast the dissenting vote.

The decision was fueled in part by the recent spate of positive drug tests of Chinese swimmers. Of 13 positives since October's Asian Games, 12 were for a potent anabolic steroid, dihydrotestosterone. The male hormone, which helps promote muscle mass, was previously undetected. Two of the swimmers, Lu Bin and Yang Aihua, were world champions.

"Our recommendation was based on a resolution passed by our Board of Directors two

weeks ago that China not be invited," said Carol Zaleski, president of the U.S. Swimming Federation.

She added that allowing Chinese swimmers to participate would be "ignoring the wealth of actual and circumstantial evidence that points to the fact their drug problem is widespread and systematic."

In casting the dissenting vote, Shinji Higashijima, chairman of the Japan Amateur Swimming Federation, said Japan "would like to give only one more chance to China, but no more. This is why we voted not to bar China."

"We must ask FINA to stand much more strongly against doping," Higashijima added. "But, on the other hand, we understand China's reflection and regret."

The other Pan-Pacific members did not show the same faith in China's word.

"Hiding behind rationales that herbal teas are involved tests people's patience," said David Johnson, national director of Swimming Canada. "People are fed up with being bamboozled."

Added Forbes Carlile, director of the Australian Swim Coaches Association: "Damn international politics. We've got to get rid of them until they do the right thing."

FINA, which had come under increased international pressure to take action against the use of drugs by athletes, most notably the Chinese swimmers, announced last week that it would institute "bold new initiatives" against the use of performance-enhancing drugs through increased testing and stiffer penalties, and singled out China for an on-site investigation.

(AP, LAT, Reuters, AFP)



Steffi Graf in Paris: "My main focus is still on my tennis and my tennis only."

Graf Set for Her Comeback, Pained Mainly by Questions

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — If you are a young and gifted tennis player, or a writer, or a construction worker, people would not think of asking why you keep on doing what you do best, or when you play on stopping. But when you are a young and gifted tennis player named Steffi Graf, these questions keep popping up like a couple of bad pennies.

"I'm 25, why should I feel old?" Graf said Monday on the eve of the Open Gaz de France. "I know I've been in all these tournaments so many times, but they didn't start asking Martina Navratilova or Ivan Lendl these questions until they were 30. Even 28 is all right, but not 25. Let's leave it for later."

The truth is that Graf could have been forgiven for letting tennis slip down her priority list in recent months. Not only has she already won all that matters in her sport, amassing 15 Grand Slam titles, one Grand Slam sweep and nearly \$15 million in prize money. But, for the past six months, she has had to spend the bulk of her transatlantic existence enduring the drudgery of rehabilitation and training without the adrenaline rush of competition.

"You have to be very motivated to go through that to come back," she said.

She has played in only one tournament since losing to Arantxa Sanchez Vicario in the final of the U.S. Open last September. Graf played that match in pain because of a bone spur in her lower back. That problem with her sacroiliac caused her to withdraw from four events before she made a less-than-convincing return at the season-ending Virginia Slims Championships in November.

During that span, she consulted with several groups of specialists in Germany and the United States and was repeatedly told that she would have to learn to live with her back problem if she did not want to risk major surgery.

For now, she has decided against it. "That's why I'm sitting here," she said Monday. "The operation would take me out six to eight months, and they can't tell me positively 100 percent that it would be O.K. afterwards."

"This is not an injury that's going to go away," said her coach, Heinz Gundhardt. "Controlling it is the main goal." But the back has not been Graf's only bane. Just when physical therapy, a new stretching regimen and a slight straightening of her posture had allowed her to resume playing without pain, a strained right

calf muscle forced her to skip this year's first Grand Slam event, the Australian Open.

Her withdrawal would end up allowing Sanchez Vicario to take over the No. 1 one ranking that only the steady nerves and baseline wizardry of Monica Seles had been able to wrest away from Graf during the past eight years.

But, said Graf, "I can't expect to be No. 1 not playing."

Barring a last-minute hitch, she will return to competition on Wednesday, meeting either Larisa Neiland or Elena Makarova in the second round. And if all falls into place, she could regain the top spot by winning the tournament and amassing enough bonus points, since Sanchez Vicario is taking the week off.

Graf, as is her wont, made it clear Monday that she is not chasing No. 1, merely a pain-free experience. But she is well aware that women's tennis is growing more crowded at the top. For the first time since early 1987, she does not hold a Grand Slam title. And even before the injuries, Sanchez Vicario was giving her considerable trouble. So was Mary Pierce, the new No. 3, who crushed Graf at her own attacking-baseline game in the French Open semifinals and did not drop a set while winning the Australian last month. Graf has been seeded No. 1 and Pierce No. 2 in Paris.

"My main focus is still on my

tennis and my tennis only, but if you know you will have tough opponents, it obviously is more exciting," Graf said. "You appreciate it a lot more, going out on the court."

In fact, Graf would appreciate even more competition, namely Seles, who has not played a tournament since being stabbed in the back nearly two years ago but who is reportedly training on a regular basis in Florida with the former touring pro, Betsy Nagelsen.

"I would feel extremely happy for her if she came back," Graf said. "I think that would show a lot of strength, a lot of mental strength. And that's something that's really difficult. I know she has the possibility to do it. She has the right game to get back on top right away, but it seems that time is passing, you know. It doesn't get any easier." Graf has not been through comparable trauma, but after all the hospital visits and false starts of the last six months, she clearly knows whereof she speaks. And on Monday, she looked delighted, if slightly apprehensive, about the prospect of resuming her remarkable career.

She even lent a hand with the draw. And when the tournament official charged with placing the name cards on the draw sheet fumbled "S. Graf" and let it drop to the carpet, Graf herself quickly stooped and retrieved it.

Her back appeared to give her no trouble.

Fogdoo's Ski Career Appears Over

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Tomas Fogdoo's career as a top skier has likely been ended by the training accident that left him partially paralyzed, the chief physician at the hospital where Fogdoo is being treated said Monday. Olof Andersson, the chief physician at Umea University Hospital in northern Sweden, told the Swedish news agency TT that Fogdoo could recover some use of his legs but would have to "get used to a different way of life."

"Fogdoo has suffered serious partial paralysis," Andersson said. "He will be able to recover partially as a result of physiotherapy and partially with drugs."

"At the moment he is in a wheelchair and he will probably have to get used to a different way of life in the future."

Other doctors had said that Fogdoo sustained serious damage to the vertebrae at the base of his spine. Anders said there also was damage to bone marrow in the spine.

Fogdoo, the World Cup slalom champion in 1993, was training with the rest of the Swedish downhill team at Are when he skied into a wood and apparently crashed into a tree last Tuesday. During an operation Wednesday, screws were inserted to reposition the affected vertebrae. (Reuters, AP)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

The AP Top 25

The Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, ran through Feb. 12. Last season's champion is in italics. Top 25 teams are listed with 25 votes for a first-place vote and previous rankings.

Rank	Team	Record	First-Place Votes	Previous Ranking
1	Connecticut	20-1	1,238	2
2	North Carolina	19-1	1,227	1
3	Kansas	18-3	1,444	2
4	Kentucky	17-5	1,441	5
5	Arizona	16-7	1,431	4
6	UCLA	16-2	1,254	4
7	Marquette	14-4	1,286	8
8	Michigan State	13-2	1,279	10
9	Missouri	18-3	771	13
10	Arkansas	16-5	945	13
11	Syracuse	17-4	958	18
12	Arizona State	16-7	971	17
13	Virginia	16-6	887	14
14	Wake Forest	15-5	819	11
15	Villanova	17-6	882	16
16	Stanford	15-7	737	15
17	Alabama	17-6	548	23
18	Creighton	14-5	544	22
19	Georgia Tech	15-6	298	18
20	Iowa State	16-6	289	19
21	Northwestern	16-7	265	20
22	Mississippi St.	15-5	218	21
23	Minnesota	16-6	163	24
24	Purdue	14-7	17	25

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in the Associated Press men's college basketball poll fared Sunday: 1. Connecticut (19-1) beat No. 11 Syracuse 77-72. 2. North Carolina (19-2) beat No. 20 Georgetown 77-72. 3. Kansas (18-3) beat No. 23 Georgia Tech 85-81. 4. Kentucky (17-5) beat No. 11 Syracuse 77-72. 5. Arizona (16-7) beat No. 20 Georgetown 77-72. 6. UCLA (16-2) beat No. 23 Georgia Tech 85-81. 7. Marquette (14-4) beat No. 23 Georgia Tech 85-81. 8. Michigan State (13-2) beat No. 23 Georgia Tech 85-81. 9. Missouri (18-3) beat No. 23 Georgia Tech 85-81. 10. Arkansas (16-5) beat No. 23 Georgia Tech 85-81. 11. Syracuse (17-4) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 12. Arizona State (16-7) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 13. Virginia (16-6) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 14. Wake Forest (15-5) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 15. Villanova (17-6) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 16. Stanford (15-7) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 17. Alabama (17-6) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 18. Creighton (14-5) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 19. Georgia Tech (15-6) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 20. Iowa State (16-6) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 21. Northwestern (16-7) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 22. Mississippi St. (15-5) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 23. Minnesota (16-6) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72. 24. Purdue (14-7) beat No. 11 Connecticut 77-72.

Other Major College Scores

Baseball

St. Louis 10, Rhode Island 44
South Alabama 10, Jacksonville 47
Temple 10, Louisville 47

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ART BUCHWALD

The Beltway Bailout

WASHINGTON—I live in Washington—a lovely little town on the Potomac River just inside the Capital Beltway.

We are a peaceful, law-abiding community except for the rare member of Congress or cabinet officer who occasionally loses his moral compass. Our only problem is that we are broke—dead broke, flat broke, empty pockets and all.

The solution to this dilemma is grim—if the president makes as much effort to save Washington as he did baseball, we will have enough money to purchase sand for the next snowstorm. If not, the capital of the greatest and most powerful nation in the world will have to declare bankruptcy and face a fate worse than Orange County, California.

Some of the wisest and most frugal men in Washington are trying to find a way out.

One of the first solutions someone came up with was to give the District of Columbia back to Maryland.

Maryland politely refused the offer after the way the Washington Redskins played in 1994. I think the real reason it doesn't want our city is that Baltimore hopes to get another pro football team of its own. So annexing Washington would screw up the state's chances for a franchise.

D.C. was then offered to Virginia. There was some interest because the governor wanted to turn Washington into a giant parking lot to accommodate all the Northern Virginia residents who commute into the city every day. But the rest of Virginia said that they were not concerned with solving Northern Virginia's parking problems.

They maintained that most parkers were voters responsible for Olie North losing his bid for the U.S. Senate.

After the neighboring states said "no thanks," Washington was offered to Vermont, Oklahoma, Montana and Nevada. Nevada was the only one interested because it was looking for a site to dump its nuclear waste, and the Department of Energy building seemed to be just the right location.

When the trade-offs got nowhere, more imaginative solutions were proposed. One was to put a surcharge on Representative Bob Dornan's mouth. Every time he became rabid, he would have to pay \$5 in the Treasury.

Another money-raiser would be a tax on any government employee being investigated by a special prosecutor. A second value-added tax would be levied against any speaker of the House who signed a book contract with the hopes of getting a \$4.5 million advance.

Besides collecting money the city could make better use of its public buildings. A commission is already studying how to convert the Washington Monument into a motel with a restaurant on the top overlooking the metropolis. Some experts claim that the Mall is perfect for a golf course where a person could tee off from Lincoln's lap at one end and putt out at the Supreme Court on the other end.

None of the above can solve the whole problem alone, but a combination of several could be the answer. If not, the only thing left is to make Marion Barry the head of the World Bank and tell him to get the money any way he can.

If nothing works, then Washington should go off the dollar and start using Mexican pesos to run the government. That way President Clinton will have no choice but to bail us out.

Sartre's 'Phony War': Time Capsule Surfaces

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS—Having been sent to Alsace in September 1939 to help prevent a German invasion of France, the soldier Jean-Paul Sartre found he had ample time on his hands: time enough to revise his new book, to read the latest edition of André Gide's "Journal" and above all, to think and write.

In the 10 months before he became a German prisoner on June 21, 1940, Sartre wrote hundreds of letters—to Simone de Beauvoir, to his mistress, Wanda Kosakiewicz, and to other close friends. But as ever, he also had an eye on posterity, filling 15 notebooks of a journal that he decreed should be published posthumously.

After his death in 1980 at the age of 75, only five of these notebooks—Nos. 3, 5, 11, 12 and 14—could be found, and in 1983, they were published by his adopted daughter, Arlette Elkaim-Sartre. Now a sixth notebook has surfaced, and it has been included in a new edition of "Notebooks from the Phony War" published this month by Editions Gallimard.

But what, it might be asked, can still be added to knowledge about the existentialist philosopher and leftist militant that was not already revealed in his own books, in his political statements, in both his and Simone de Beauvoir's letters, in numerous biographies and in the published notebooks?

While Sartre is clearly out of fashion among Left Bank intellectuals today, the new 150-page notebook has stirred interest because it is the first of the "phony war" series. As such, it includes the 34-year-old writer's early reflections about life as a soldier, albeit engaged in nothing more heroic than weather forecasting.

Recalling his pacifism of the 1920s and his "stoicism" of the 1930s, for example, Sartre lamented that he had taken no stance against Nazi Germany before he joined the army. When Britain and France condoned Germany's seizure of the Sudetenland in 1938, he wrote, he lacked the "intel-



Sartre lamented that he had taken no stance against Nazi Germany.

tual courage" to take a position for or against appeasement.

At the time, he said, the reality of war was still unclear to him. "All I saw was the disruption of my life, an interruption in my writing and, above all, the bombardment of Paris," he wrote.

Yet a few weeks later, he still wondered why war had been declared. "To defend democracy?" he asked. "It no longer exists. To preserve the prewar state of affairs? It was the most complete disorder. There were no coherent parties or ideologies. Social discontent

everywhere. A maneuver by capitalists? But they have nothing to gain from this war."

He recalled a conversation with de Beauvoir—to whom he refers by her nickname, Castor—in which he said he was now ready to fight to defend "my freedom to write against Nazi ideology." But he seemed disturbed by her response. "That's fine for you," she said, "but what does a shepherd from Cévennes have to defend?"

In truth, Sartre saw no action, although the French and German ar-

mies occasionally exchanged artillery barrages nearby. Even so, he never imagined he could be killed. "Castor says I think I am immortal," he wrote on Sept. 23, 1939. "Perhaps it's a little bit true. I do not intend to die."

Rather, he mused unabashedly about his destiny to become an important writer, noting that he expected to complete his "oeuvre" by the time he was 60, leaving a vacuum between "the end of my life and my death." But for the moment, he said, "I don't have time to die and, magically, this gives me the certitude that I will not die before reaching the end of my journey."

Much of the notebook, which was written in September and October 1939, is dedicated to philosophizing about such concepts as dignity, pride, morality, destruction and war. "The death of a soldier is seen as nothing more than the destruction of a tool," he wrote. "What does that lead to? To nothingness? No. To destroy is not to annihilate, but to dehumanize man and the world."

In this and subsequent notebooks, Sartre wrote surprisingly little about his daily life, once bemoaning his "loneliness without isolation" and occasionally describing fellow soldiers and meals with the family where he was first billeted. More on his mind, it seemed, was the complex personal life he had left behind, kept alive by endless exchanges of letters with women.

In a preface to the new edition, Elkaim-Sartre said that it was a particular shock for Sartre to find himself in a world of men.

"Having lived since he finished studying surrounded by women who loved and admired him, he discovers that he does not know how to behave in a male environment," she wrote.

But this was to remain his world until March 1941, when he was released as a prisoner of war and could rejoin de Beauvoir and other friends in a German-occupied Paris. It is not known if some notebooks were lost when he was a prisoner, but the first notebook had been in a private book collection in Paris since the 1960s. In 1991, it was acquired by the French National Library and made available for publication in this new edition by Gallimard.

PEOPLE

A Lot More Coleridge, Perhaps Not His Best

A researcher has found "a hell of a lot of new poems" written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the great Romantic poet notorious for having lost his train of thought halfway through the writing of "Kubla Khan." Jim Mays, head of the English Department at University College, Dublin, said he had found 300 poems by Coleridge (1772-1834) after a 20-year search ranging from Russia to New Zealand, according to The Sunday Times of London. The poems are apparently a mixed lot: one is an elegy to a broken shaggy mug. Others deal with inebriated fingernails and homosexual themes. One poem was apparently written on a piece of Coleridge's skin, apparently in blood.

Bob Geldof, the rock star best known for organizing the Live Aid concert to raise money to combat famine in Africa in 1985, announced that he and his wife, Paula Yates, "after 18 years of happiness together," will have a trial separation. They have three children, Fin, Tribble, Peaches and Podge.

The hit British comedy film "Four Weddings and a Funeral" was nominated on Monday for 11 British Academy awards, leading the field ahead of "Pulp Fiction" and "Forrest Gump." Its star, Hugh Grant, was nominated for a British Academy best actor award.

A Briton who spent his life savings bringing his impersonation of Elvis Presley to the London stage for one night, says he is penniless but has fulfilled a lifetime's ambition. Brian Lee, who has impersonated Elvis for 10 years, spent more than £15,000 (£23,000) on his own one-man tribute to Elvis at the London Palladium on Sunday night.

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
London	12-15	15	10	14-17	17	12
Paris	14-18	18	12	16-20	20	14
Rome	16-20	20	14	18-22	22	16
Madrid	18-22	22	16	20-24	24	18
Athens	20-24	24	18	22-26	26	20
Stockholm	10-14	14	8	12-16	16	10
Helsinki	12-16	16	10	14-18	18	12
Oslo	14-18	18	12	16-20	20	14
Copenhagen	16-20	20	14	18-22	22	16
Warsaw	18-22	22	16	20-24	24	18
Berlin	20-24	24	18	22-26	26	20
Moscow	22-26	26	20	24-28	28	22
Prague	24-28	28	22	26-30	30	24
Brussels	16-20	20	14	18-22	22	16
Amsterdam	18-22	22	16	20-24	24	18
Antwerp	20-24	24	18	22-26	26	20
Lisbon	18-22	22	16	20-24	24	18
Algiers	20-24	24	18	22-26	26	20
Tunis	22-26	26	20	24-28	28	22
Cairo	24-28	28	22	26-30	30	24
Jerusalem	26-30	30	24	28-32	32	26
Beirut	28-32	32	26	30-34	34	28
Tel Aviv	30-34	34	28	32-36	36	30
Haifa	32-36	36	30	34-38	38	32
Manama	34-38	38	32	36-40	40	34
Doha	36-40	40	34	38-42	42	36
Riyadh	38-42	42	36	40-44	44	38
Jeddah	40-44	44	38	42-46	46	40
Dammam	42-46	46	40	44-48	48	42
Bahra	44-48	48	42	46-50	50	44
Manama	46-50	50	44	48-52	52	46
Abu Dhabi	48-52	52	46	50-54	54	48
Dubai	50-54	54	48	52-56	56	50
Ras Al Khaima	52-56	56	50	54-58	58	52
Sharjah	54-58	58	52	56-60	60	54
Rajahmundry	56-60	60	54	58-62	62	56
Vizagapatnam	58-62	62	56	60-64	64	58
Madras	60-64	64	58	62-66	66	60
Chennai	62-66	66	60	64-68	68	62
Coimbatore	64-68	68	62	66-70	70	64
Bangalore	66-70	70	64	68-72	72	66
Mysore	68-72	72	66	70-74	74	68
Hyderabad	70-74	74	68	72-76	76	70
Secunderabad	72-76	76	70	74-78	78	72
Ahmedabad	74-78	78	72	76-80	80	74
Surat	76-80	80	74	78-82	82	76
Vadodra	78-82	82	76	80-84	84	78
Udaipur	80-84	84	78	82-86	86	80
Jaipur	82-86	86	80	84-88	88	82
Bikaner	84-88	88	82	86-90	90	84
Jodhpur	86-90	90	84	88-92	92	86
Ujjain	88-92	92	86	90-94	94	88
Indore	90-94	94	88	92-96	96	90
Bhopal	92-96	96	90	94-98	98	92
Gwalior	94-98	98	92	96-100	100	94
Mathura	96-100	100	94	98-102	102	96
Meerut	98-102	102	96	100-104	104	98
Dehra Dun	100-104	104	98	102-106	106	100
Roorkee	102-106	106	100	104-108	108	102
Muzaffarnagar	104-108	108	102	106-110	110	104
Aligarh	106-110	110	104	108-112	112	106
Etawah	108-112	112	106	110-114	114	108
Meerut	110-114	114	106	112-116	116	110
Shamli	112-116	116	108	114-118	118	112
Baghpat	114-118	118	110	116-120	120	114
Farukh Nagar	116-120	120	112	118-122	122	116
Palwal	118-122	122	114	120-124	124	118
Mathura	120-124	124	116	122-126	126	120
Meerut	122-126	126	118	124-128	128	122
Aligarh	124-128	128	120	126-130	130	124
Etawah	126-130	130	122	128-132	132	126
Meerut	128-132	132	124	130-134	134	128
Shamli	130-134	134	126	132-136	136	130
Baghpat	132-136	136	128	134-138	138	132
Farukh Nagar	134-138	138	130	136-140	140	134
Palwal	136-140	140	132	138-142	142	136
Mathura	138-142	142	134	140-144	144	138
Meerut	140-144	144	136	142-146	146	140
Aligarh	142-146	146	138	144-148	148	142
Etawah	144-148	148	140	146-150	150	144
Meerut	146-150	150	142	148-152	152	146
Shamli	148-152	152	144	150-154	154	148
Baghpat	150-154	154	146	152-156	156	150
Farukh Nagar	152-156	156	148	154-158	158	152
Palwal	154-158	158	150	156-160	160	154
Mathura	156-160	160	152	158-162	162	156
Meerut	158-162	162	154	160-164	164	158
Aligarh	160-164	164	156	162-166	166	160
Etawah	162-166	166	158	164-168	168	162
Meerut	164-168	168	160	166-170	170	164
Shamli	166-170	170	162	168-172	172	166
Baghpat	168-172	172	164	170-174	174	168
Farukh Nagar	170-174	174	166	172-176	176	170
Palwal	172-176	176	168	174-178	178	172
Mathura	174-178	178	170	176-180	180	174
Meerut	176-180	180	172	178-182	182	176
Aligarh	178-182	182	174	180-184	184	178
Etawah	180-184	184	176	182-186	186	180
Meerut	182-186	186	178	184-188	188	182
Shamli	184-188	188	180	186-190	190	184
Baghpat	186-190	190	182	188-192	192	186
Farukh Nagar	188-192	192	184	190-194	194	188
Palwal	190-194	194	186	192-196	196	190
Mathura	192-196	196	188	194-198	198	192
Meerut	194-198	198	190	196-200	200	194
Aligarh	196-200	200	192	198-202	202	196
Etawah	198-202	202	194	200-204	204	198
Meerut	200-204	204	196	202-206	206	200
Shamli	202-206	206	198	204-208	208	202
Baghpat	204-208	208	200	206-210	210	204
Farukh Nagar	206-210	210	202	208-212	212	206
Palwal	208-212	212	204	210-214	214	208
Mathura	210-214	214	206	212-216	216	210
Meerut	212-216	216	208	214-218	218	212
Aligarh	214-218	218	210	216-220	220	214
Etawah	216-220	220	212	218-222	222	216
Meerut	218-222	222	214	220-224	224	218
Shamli	220-224	224	216	222-226	226	220
Baghpat	222-226	226	218	224-228	228	222
Farukh Nagar	224-228	228	220	226-230	230	224
Palwal	226-230	230	222	228-232	232	226
Mathura	228-232	232	224	230-234	234	228
Meerut	230-234	234	226	232-236	236	230
Aligarh	232-236	236	228	234-238	238	232
Etawah	234-238	238	230	236-240	240	234
Meerut	236-240	240	232	238-242	242	236